

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION GUIDE



**United
Nations**



Cover page photograph: Melissa Scott

This Guide was produced by Nicolas Delaunay, independent consultant, to whom UN-Water is grateful for the analysis and insight provided. The views contained herein are those of the author, and do not necessarily represent the views of UN-Water.

The Guide is a working document, subject to further review and revision.

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1. Introduction

This Guide maps the funding opportunities for the UN-Water family. It offers a contextualized reading of key official development assistance (ODA) data (water and non-water related) against relevant entry points for UN-Water: the size and breadth of donors' water and sanitation investment commitments, the importance of their overall multilateral aid (including the aid channelled through the United Nations system) and mapping of the donors behind key Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) data/monitoring initiatives (all sectors). It is complemented by an analysis of the water and sanitation strategy and multilateral investments of a pool of 40 donors consisting of 19 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) countries and European Union institutions, 5 non-DAC countries, 8 multilateral development banks (MDBs) and funds, and 7 philanthropic foundations (see the Appendix to this Guide: Water development aid at a glance). A literature review of UN-Water funding-related documents was used to inform a set of recommendations to optimize UN-Water's resource mobilization efforts in support of its 2030 strategy.

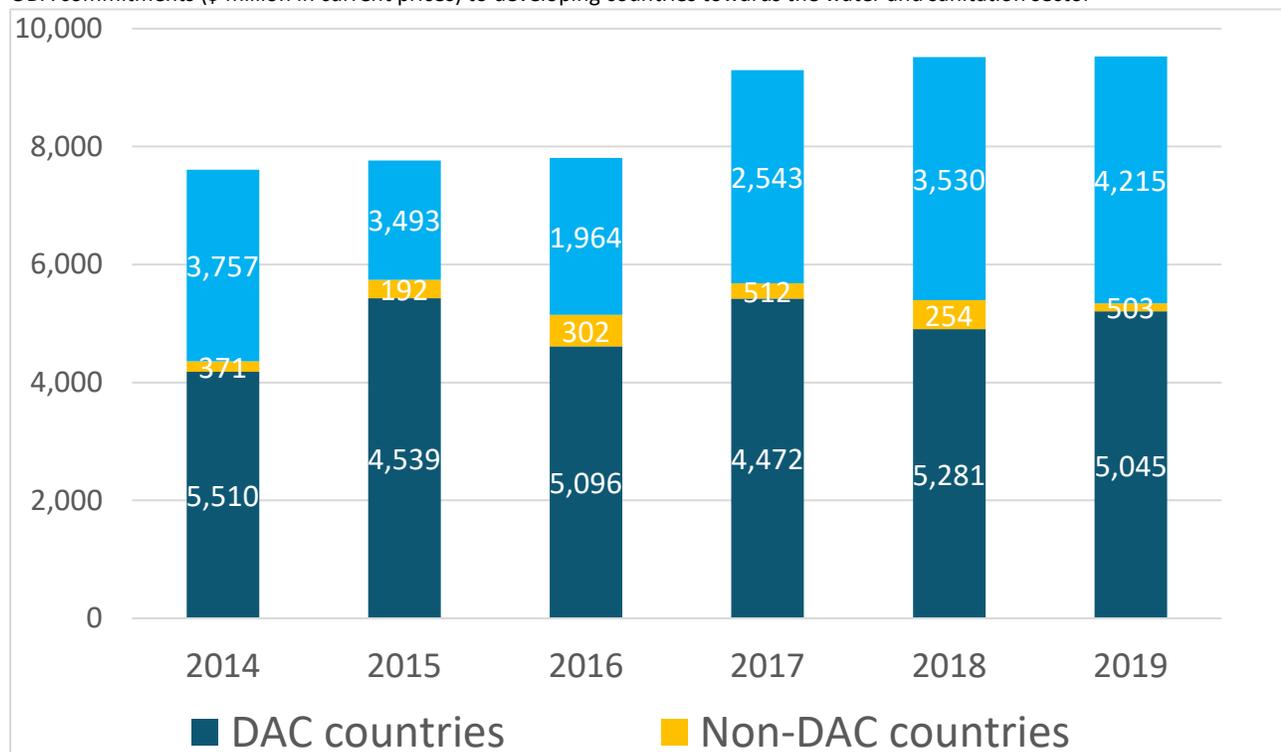
2. Mapping the water and sanitation funding landscape

2.1 Setting the scene: water and sanitation official development assistance

Looking back at ODA commitments provided for water and sanitation from 2014 to 2019, there has been an accentuated growth in 2017–2019 (see figure 1). Looking at a larger time-horizon, commitments have grown from \$3.86 billion in 2000 to \$9.53 billion in 2019 (a factor of 2.47). This represents a smaller proportion than the total ODA commitments for all sectors, which grew by a factor of 3.26 over the same period.

Figure 1. Trends in water and sanitation ODA commitments, 2014–2019

ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices) to developing countries towards the water and sanitation sector



Source: Data extracted from the OECD Query Wizard for International Development Statistics (QWIDS) (OECD, 2021a)

DAC donor countries represent the majority of this aid. ODA from non-traditional donor countries (non-DAC) is on the rise, mostly due to Arab donors. The multilateral agencies category comprises MDBs as well as United Nations agencies and funds. Philanthropic foundation and private sector ODA is not reported in these values.

In 2019, DAC donors' water and sanitation ODA commitments represented 4.1% of their total ODA¹ (all sectors). This proportion has been relatively stable since 2010 (4.2% then), with a peak of 6.0% in 2012 and a low of 3.5% in 2016. The shares of water and sanitation ODA from the World Bank Group and regional development banks were higher in 2019 than the DAC donors' average, representing 6.1% and 5.1%, respectively, of their total ODA.

In 2018, detailed ODA commitments by water and sanitation subsector (see table 1) show that three quarters of water and sanitation ODA is in support of SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2,² even though the share of ODA related to SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6³ is gradually rising (from 21% in 2010 to 25% of overall water and sanitation ODA in 2018).

Table 1. Percentage of water and sanitation ODA broken down by SDG 6 target, 2019

SDG 6 target	Total official donors	DAC donor countries	Non-DAC donor countries	Multilateral agencies
6.1 and 6.2	70%	83%	96%	53%
6.3 to 6.6	30%	17%	4%	47%

Note: The share of water and sanitation ODA towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 and SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6 is calculated by aggregating the volume of ODA tied to purposes pertaining to targets 6.1 and 6.2 and targets 6.3 to 6.6, respectively. OECD QWIDS purposes tied to targets 6.1 and 6.2: Basic Drinking Water Supply, Basic Drinking Water Supply and Basic Sanitation, Basic Sanitation, Education and Training in Water Supply and Sanitation, Water Supply Large Systems, Water Supply and Sanitation Large Systems, Water Sanitation Large Systems. Purposes tied to targets 6.3 to 6.6: Waste Management-disposal, River Basin Development, Water Resources Conservation, Water Sector Policy and Administrative Management (OECD, 2021a).

Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

2.2 Top water and sanitation donors

Important entry points for mapping include identifying donors reaching a critical amount of aid related to water and sanitation, how this aid is trending over time and the tendency of donors to cover (or not) the full spectrum of SDG 6 targets.

Individual donor profiles (see the Appendix: Water development aid at a glance) delve, in more detail, into the last 6 years of available water and sanitation ODA donor data from 2014 to 2019.

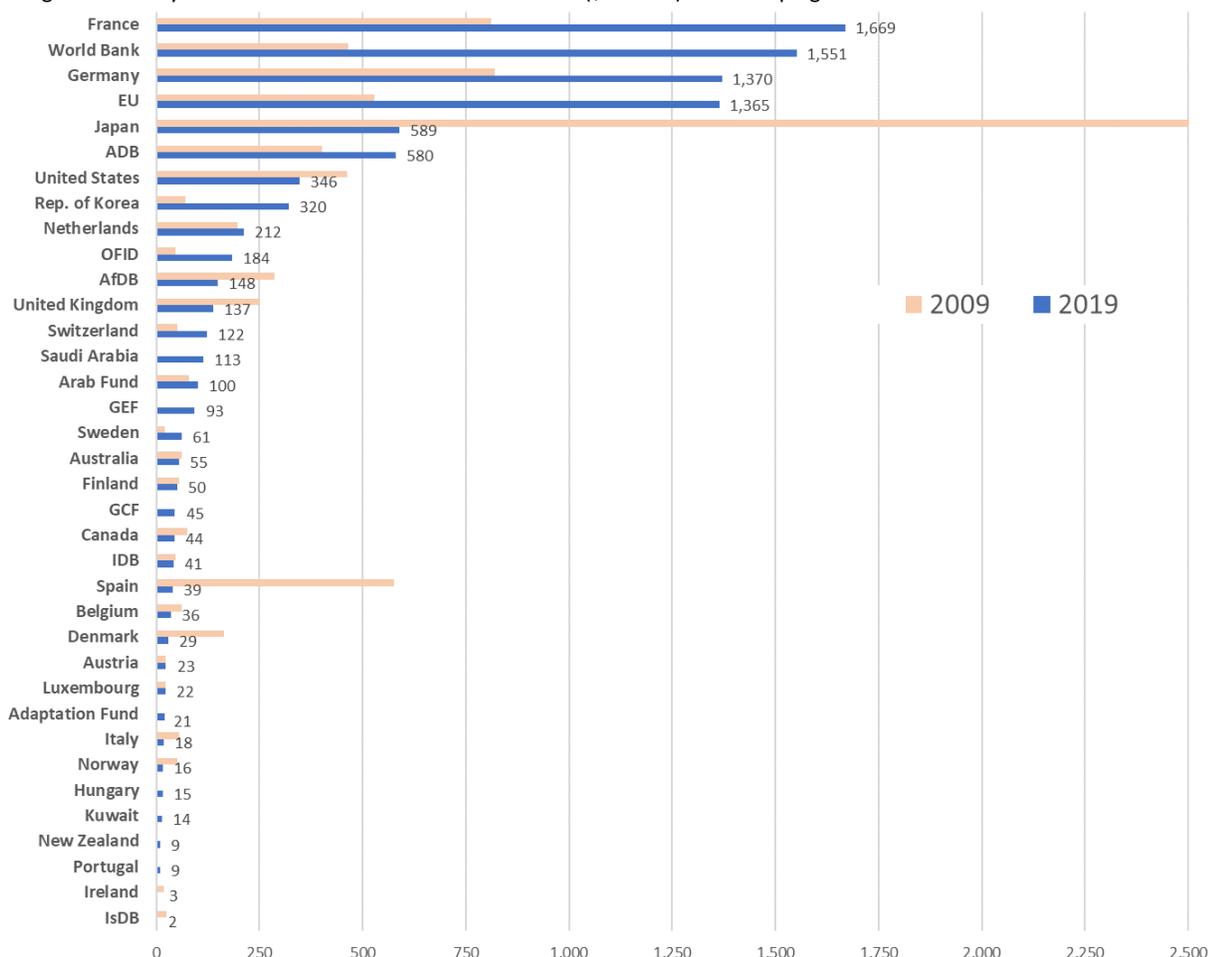
¹ Percentage of water and sanitation ODA within the total ODA (all sectors) extracted from OECD statistics on resource flows to developing countries (OECD, 2021b, table 19).

² SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 are focused on safe and affordable drinking water, and adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene, respectively.

³ SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6 are focused on water resources, with 6.3 on improving wastewater and water quality, 6.4 on increasing water-use efficiency and reducing water scarcity, 6.5 on implementing water resources management and transboundary cooperation and 6.6 on protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems.

Figure 2. Top water and sanitation donors, 2009 and 2019

Ranking of donors by their water and sanitation commitments (\$ million) to developing countries in 2009 and 2019



Notes:

Donors whose water and sanitation ODA was less than \$5 million in 2018 are not included, nor are United Nations agencies or funds. There are no official ODA data published for China. ADB = Asian Development Bank; AfDB = African Development Bank; EU = European Union; GCF = Green Climate Fund; GEF = Global Environment Facility; IDB = Inter-American Development Bank; IsDB = Islamic Development Bank; OFID = Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund for International Development; Rep. of Korea = Republic of Korea.

Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

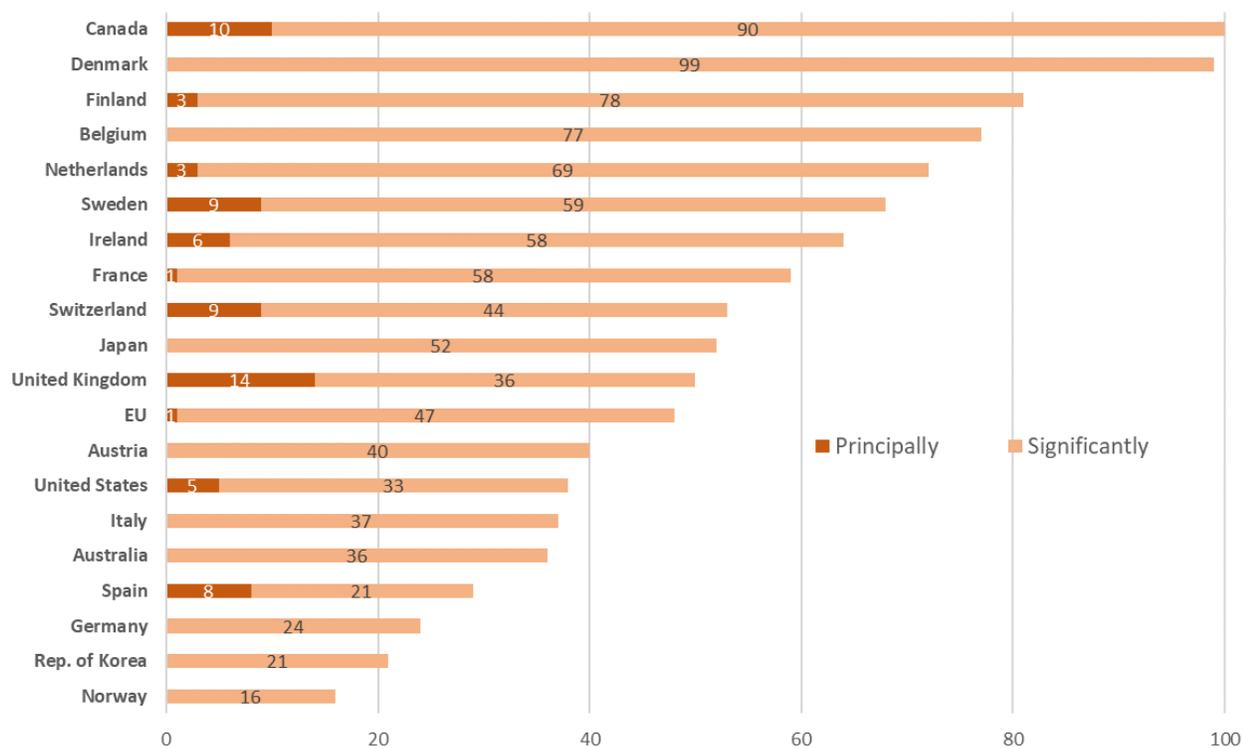
Figure 2 ranks the largest water and sanitation donors in 2019 compared to those in 2009, to give a sense of a longer-term trend. Some donors, including the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the European Union, France, Germany, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland and the World Bank Group, have seen a long-term upward trend of their water and sanitation ODA. Arab donors have emerged as important water and sanitation actors in the last decade. Notable long-term decreases in water and sanitation ODA can be seen for Denmark, Japan (which ceded its long-held position as the leading water and sanitation donor to Germany in 2018 and France in 2019), Spain (coming down after high levels of water and sanitation ODA during the 2005–2015 Water Decade) or the United States of America.

2.3 Water and sanitation official development assistance earmarked for gender equality and climate adaptation

Figures 3 and 4 aim to show the likelihood to see the two transversal themes of gender equality and climate adaptation permeate a shared financing agenda with a given donor. They cover the 19 DAC countries and the European Union institutions (the information is not accessible for non-DAC donors, MDBs or philanthropic foundations).

Figure 3. Water and sanitation ODA earmarked for gender equality, 2019 (expressed in percentages)

Analysis of water and sanitation commitments to developing countries in 2019, donor by donor, singling out the percentage of their ODA earmarked for “gender equality”



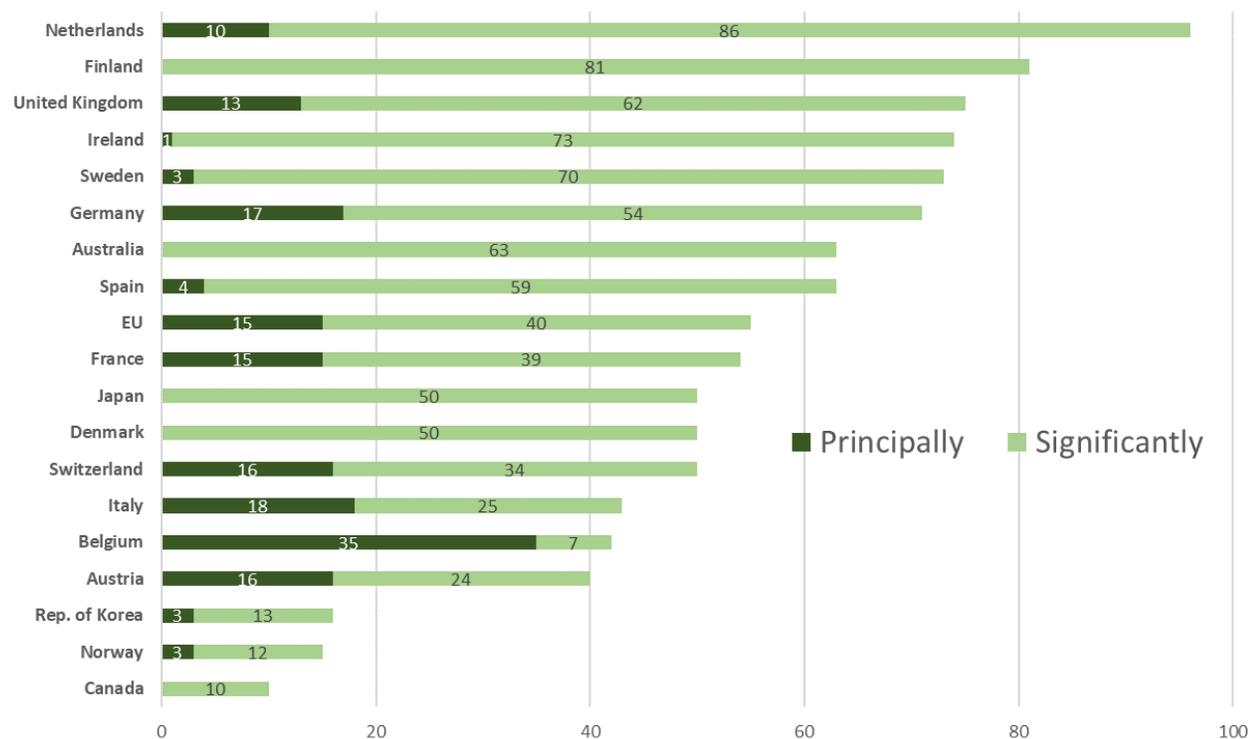
Note: OECD QWIDS definitions – “significantly” earmarked means the topic is a deliberate objective and mainstreamed in the ODA project and “principally” earmarked means the topic is fundamental in the project’s design and expected results.⁴

Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

⁴ To further clarify, “Principally” represents the strongest form of earmarking, being ‘fundamental’ in the project design and expected results. “Significantly” refers to a less strict form of earmarking, where the topic is a deliberate objective and is mainstreamed in the ODA project.

Figure 4. Water and sanitation ODA earmarked for climate adaptation, 2019 (expressed in percentages)

Analysis of water and sanitation commitments to developing countries in 2018, donor by donor, singling out the percentage of their ODA earmarked for “climate adaptation”



Note: OECD QWIDS definitions – “significantly” earmarked means the topic is a deliberate objective and mainstreamed in the ODA project and “principally” earmarked means the topic is fundamental in the project’s design and expected results.

Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

Note 2: Table 4 is reflective of the ODA markers (i.e. the proportion of the water ODA corresponding to the markers “principally” or “significantly”, against climate adaptation) but not of the actual water related climate finance flows from the concerned donor.

Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

2.4 Water and sanitation official development assistance channelled through multilateral organizations

To focus on potential financing prospects, this section seeks to answer the following questions:

- To what extent is donors’ ODA multilateral or channelled through multilateral agencies (as opposed to being channelled directly to recipient countries or bilateral aid)?
- How much of it is unrestricted (core) versus restricted (earmarked) to select country recipients or programmes?
- What proportion goes to the United Nations system (United Nations agencies or United Nations funds), either core or earmarked?

Figure 5 synthesizes data on total ODA channelled via multilateral organizations. The data were extracted from OECD development cooperation profiles (OECD, 2021c) in 2020 (based on the total ODA for all sectors) for each donor profiled (19 DAC countries, the European Union, non-DAC countries and philanthropic foundations):

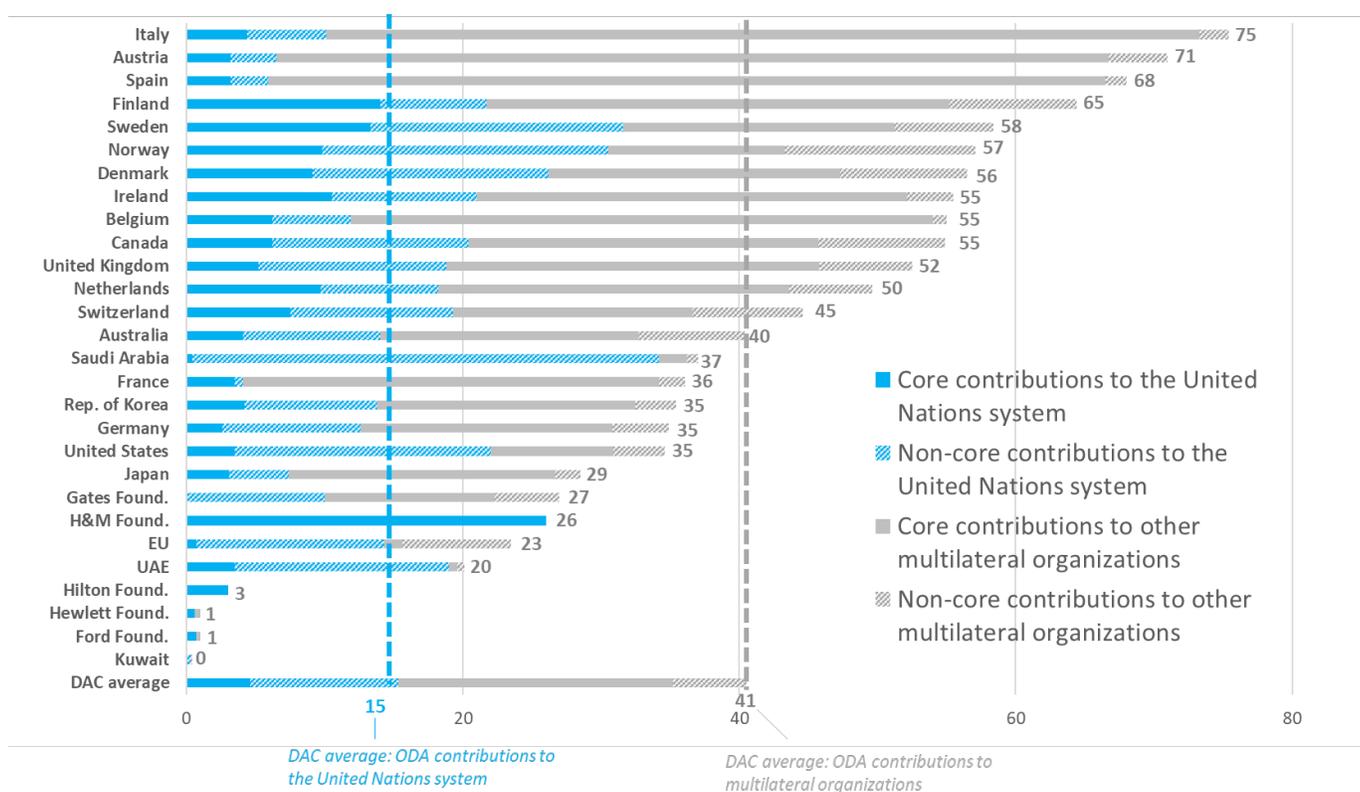
- Fifteen donors are above the DAC/non-DAC average of 38.4% of total ODA going to multilateral organizations, of which the following 10 show the biggest share of core contributions channelled to United

Nations and non-United Nations multilateral organizations alike: Spain, Austria, Italy, Finland, Ireland, Belgium, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden and Netherlands.

- Fifteen donors are above the 13.4% of total ODA going to the United Nations system, including 12 with a higher than average (3.7%) proportion of core contributions to United Nations organizations: Finland, Ireland, Sweden, Norway, United Kingdom, Denmark, Canada, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, Australia and Republic of Korea.
- Foundations and Arab donors have a lower-than-average share of their ODA channelled through multilateral organizations, but a high proportion of it comprises non-core contributions to United Nations organizations (mostly for humanitarian agencies).

Figure 5. Percentage of total ODA channelled via multilateral organizations in 2019

Data extracted by donor, percentage of ODA commitments channelled to multilateral organizations (United Nations and non-United Nations, multilateral core and non-core, also known as “multilateral-bi”) across all sectors



Source: Data extracted from OECD development cooperation profiles (OECD, 2021c)

2.5 Donors behind key Sustainable Development Goal data/monitoring initiatives (all sectors)

Another entry point considered in this analysis is to identify donors who have a track record of supporting SDG data/monitoring initiatives, irrespective of the sector. Table 2 captures a small fraction of SDG monitoring and data-related initiatives, giving a flavour of which donors are active in the “data – statistics for development” agenda, skewing the lens towards global water-related initiatives.

Table 2. Funders of key SDG data – statistics for developments initiatives (as at 2020)

Initiative, platform	Funded by...
UN-Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6 (core) , brings together United Nations custodian agencies for SDG 6 global indicators in support of country monitoring, data compilation and reporting on SDG 6	Austria, France, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland (UN-Water, 2021a)
UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (UN-Water GLAAS) , monitors SDG targets 6.a and 6.b (i.e. national water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) systems including policies and plans, national targets and budgets and expenditures for WASH)	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (Gates Foundation), France, Italy, Netherlands, and Switzerland (UN-Water, 2021b)
World Health Organization (WHO)/United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) , global monitoring and reporting programme on SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2	Australia, Gates Foundation, France, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States (donors having pledged funding up until 2022) (WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2019)
United Nations Environment Programme Global Environment Monitoring System/Water (UNEP GEMS/Water) , global environment monitoring system for freshwater collecting and monitoring data on water quality in support of SDG indicator 6.3.2	Germany, Ireland, Switzerland, UNEP (UNEP, 2017)
United Nations Environment Programme–DHI Partnership , engaged in the monitoring of indicator 6.5.1 as well as water resources modelling to support resilience	African Development Bank (AfDB), Global Environment Facility (GEF), Denmark, DHI, UNEP (UNEP-DHI, 2021)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) AQUASTAT , global information system on water resources and agricultural water management, in support of SDG target 6.4. FAO WaPOR , global initiative monitoring water productivity through remotely sensed derived data FAO National Water Audits , (completed) project monitoring and reporting on African countries’ scarce water resources base	FAO core contributors (FAO, 2020) Netherlands (FAO, 2021) Italy (FAO/Italy Cooperative Programme, 2009–2012)
Water Futures and Solutions Initiatives , research initiative supporting water–food–energy policy through dialogue, knowledge and scenario modelling	Austria (ADA, 2021)
Global Partnership on Sustainable Development Data (#Datas4SDGs) , a global network facilitating coordination mechanisms, open-source data development and training on SDG reporting	Gates Foundation, Children’s Investment Fund Foundation, Columbia University, Ford Foundation, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO, United Kingdom), Hewlett Foundation, International Development Research Centre, Islamic Development Bank, Millennium Challenge Corporation (United States), President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, Skoll Foundation, Wellcome, World Bank Group (Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data, 2021)
United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network Sustainable Development Goals (SDSN SDG)	African Export–Import Bank, Development Bank of Rwanda, Development Bank of

Center for Africa) and the Africa SDG Index and Dashboards Report , providing research, knowledge and training in support of SDG implementation	Zambia, Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development, Japan, Republic of Korea, Uganda Development Bank, Wallace Global Fund (SDSN SDG Center for Africa, 2021)
Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System , African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) Pan-African Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System: a web-based system designed for African member countries for target setting, reporting and advocacy	Africa Water Facility, AfDB (AMCOW, 2021)
Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (Paris21) , an open, multi-stakeholder alliance bringing aid and development agencies and national statistical offices, ministries and the private sector to promote more and better financing for development data	AfDB, Canada, Eurostat, Germany, IDB, OECD, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, World Bank Group (Paris21, 2021)
Top multilateral donors of development cooperation in statistics , top donors and top donors for unallocated commitments towards development cooperation in statistics 2015–2017 (excluding United Nations agencies)	AfDB, Gates Foundation, Canada, European Union Eurostat, International Monetary Fund, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, World Bank Group (Paris21, 2019)

3. Preliminary overview of institutional funding in a Covid-19 world

This section gives a preliminary analysis for 2020 and the beginning of 2021, aiming to synthesize development expert views and highlight selected countries' responses in terms of the implications of the Covid-19 pandemic on: (a) future development cooperation budgets and (b) how it is reshaping development priorities, modalities and, in particular, water and sanitation development cooperation budgets.

3.1 Implications of the Covid-19 pandemic for development cooperation budgets

In 2020, total ODA flows rose by 3.5% in real terms compared to 2019, to reach an all-time high of \$161 billion (OECD, 2021d). This was due in part to support for the Covid-19 crisis, against an overall contraction of the global economy. As a bloc, European Union institutions and member States collectively increased their ODA to 0.5% of the European Union collective gross national income (GNI) (up from 0.4% in 2019) in the context where European Union Heads of State struck a deal for the European Union multiannual financial framework 2021–2027. However, the contributions from individual European Union member States varied notably. There were significant ODA increases from Germany, France, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland, and, to a smaller extent, from Finland, Belgium, Denmark and Austria. Other countries, including the United Kingdom, Netherlands and Italy, maintained the percentage of their ODA to declining GNI levels, therefore showing a decrease in volume. Outside the European Union: Canada and the United States increased their ODA in volume and as a percentage of GNI, while Australia and the Republic of Korea trended downwards on both measures (see table 3).

Table 3. Preliminary data on 2019 and 2020 ODA disbursements, April 2021

Donor	ODA grant equivalent (\$ million at 2019 prices)		Evolution	ODA as % of GNI		Evolution
	2019	2020	2020/2019	2019	2020	2020/2019
United States	33,492	35,071	+1,579	0.15	0.17	↗
Germany	24,198	27,511	+3,313	0.61	0.73	↗
European Union institutions	14,937	18,730	+3,793	n/a	n/a	n/a

United Kingdom	19,377	17,434	-1,942	0.70	0.70	=
Japan	15,588	15,777	+189	0.31	0.29	↘
France	12,211	13,545	+1,334	0.44	0.53	↗
Sweden	5,205	6,095	+890	0.96	1.14	↗
Netherlands	5,292	5,143	-149	0.59	0.59	=
Canada	4,725	5,091	+365	0.27	0.31	↗
Norway	4,298	4,660	+362	1.03	1.11	↗
Italy	4,373	4,062	-311	0.22	0.22	=
Switzerland	3,099	3,371	+272	0.42	0.48	↗
Spain	2,944	2,891	-53	0.21	0.24	↗
Denmark	2,554	2,567	+13	0.72	0.73	↗
Australia	2,888	2,582	-306	0.21	0.19	↘
Belgium	2,175	2,235	+61	0.41	0.47	↗
Republic of Korea	2,463	2,251	-212	0.15	0.14	↘
Austria	1,230	1,237	+7	0.28	0.29	↗
Finland	1,131	1,223	+92	0.42	0.47	↗
Ireland	973	933	-40	0.32	0.31	↘
New Zealand	555	526	-29	0.28	0.27	↘
Luxembourg	472	428	-43	1.03	1.02	↘

Note: ↗ = increase; = = no change; n/a = not applicable; ↘ = decrease.

Source: OECD (2021d)

3.2 How the Covid-19 pandemic is reshaping water and sanitation development assistance

The effects of the Covid-19 pandemic are still being felt by the international development community, and how it is reshaping the priority given to water and sanitation in development assistance still remains to be seen.

Table 4 provides indications, drawing on views from development experts and recent illustrations of the place given to water and sanitation within donors' Covid-19 responses.

Table 4. Development priorities, modalities and water and sanitation as part of Covid-19 responses

Development priorities and modalities – views from development experts	Examples of donor post-Covid-19 responses vis-à-vis water and sanitation
<p>Mixed impact of the pandemic on multilateralism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Covid-19 crisis has exemplified that the world is so interdependent that only effective multilateral cooperation can help reduce the risk of future pandemics. The crisis has also revived previous tendencies toward nationalism and protectionism, making it more difficult for intergovernmental mechanisms to convene effective political solutions. <p>Impact on financing modalities:</p>	<p>Many donors across the world have reconfirmed their commitment to SDG 6 and emphasized the WASH component of their policy as part of their response to the crisis. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada: The response to the crisis includes increased support to food, WASH and health-care service delivery. France: In December 2020, the French Government announced a major boost in overseas aid, with water management as one of the focus areas, next to health, environment and climate, gender equality, education, food security and respect for human rights (French Development Agency, 2020). In 2020, France launched its 2020–2030 International Strategy for Water and Sanitation. Germany: In March 2021, the German Government reiterated its support to the UN-Water Action Decade 2018–2028 by launching the international Water Dialogues for Results (Federal Ministry for the

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Scaling up finance for development has moved centre stage as developing countries’ fiscal response to the crisis has been constrained to accessing development assistance and global capital markets (Kharas, 2021). ● The traditional approach to development assistance is widely expected to go through a re-examination process to further develop blending mechanisms and attract private sector investments using guarantees (Igoe and Chadwick, 2020a). ● There is an expected increased role of public development banks to redirect financial flows towards sustainable investments. <p>More-resilient, data-driven, integrated development aid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The crisis has exposed the limits of a segmented approach to development; a more holistic, comprehensive, coordinated and horizontal development cooperation is back (Igoe and Chadwick, 2020b). ● It has underscored the importance of preparedness, using data, evidence and technology to invest in crisis prevention, risk reduction and planning (United Nations, n.d.). ● It has wiped out years of progress in ending extreme poverty and amplified inequalities, including on gender, income and digital accessibility (Gavas and Pleeck, 2021). ● There is a renewed focus on building sustainable infrastructures for inclusive, effective public service delivery, along with a stronger aspiration from the public for transparency and monitoring of development spending giving the assurance that money is wisely spent (Carrasco et al., 2021). 	<p>Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, 2021) on the sustainable management of water resources and water bodies, from February to July 2021 with United Nations Member States and major international organizations. Germany assumed the European Union Council Presidency from July to December 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Italy: In the framework of the Covid-19 crisis, the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation declared paying particular attention to the health, WASH and food security sectors (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, 2020). Italy is the host of the G20 (Group of Twenty) summit in 2021. ● Netherlands: The 2020 development budget was revised in September 2020 and increased by almost \$354 million due to additional spending on the Covid-19 response, including investments in WASH. The Dutch water envoy called for embracing preparedness and “systemic changes to get away from inefficient, old-style water infrastructures that make the world only thirstier” (Dutch Water Sector, 2020). ● Spain: In January 2021, the first draft of Spain’s 2021–2024 strategy highlighted “Tackling extreme poverty by fostering nutrition, water and sanitation, and global health” as a vertical axe of Spain’s development cooperation, next to climate change, education and socioeconomic development (SEEK Development, 2021). ● AfDB: The bank called on African governments to prioritize attention and investments to water and sanitation. “COVID-19 stresses the need to transform Africa’s water, sanitation and hygiene services sector” (Chanda, 2020). The bank launched its new water policy in August 2020. ● ADB, IDB and World Bank Group: These banks all emphasized the importance of sustainable WASH services, with an accent on the financial viability of water utilities (World Bank, 2020), behavioural change in WASH and mobilizing private sector investment (Cornish, 2021). ● Gates Foundation: The foundation states that post-Covid-19 recovery plans must be harnessed to drive progress forward on safe sanitation (Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, n.d.). ● Conrad N. Hilton Foundation (Hilton Foundation): The foundation released additional funds towards its Safe Water programme, in response to the pandemic. Philanthropic or corporate foundations including Skoll Foundation, Twitter, Microsoft, Amazon, Adobe, Coca-Cola, PepsiCo and Grundfos are among those prioritizing water and sanitation access in the Covid-19 response (Byatnal, 2021). ● United States Agency for International Development (USAID): Announcing its annual list of 18 high-priority countries for assistance in safe water, sanitation and hygiene in November 2020, USAID stated: “COVID-19 lays bare the importance of accelerating progress on access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene to prevent the transmission of the virus and safely reopen economies. USAID will work with governments, civil society, faith-based organizations, and the private sector in these high-priority countries to keep water flowing and improve hygiene, so critical to preventing and recovering from the pandemic” (USAID, 2020).
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4. Mapping of prioritized funding opportunities for UN-Water

4.1 Overview of criteria aiding UN-Water's donor prioritization

The funding mapping exercise considers several areas of alignment between a donor's and UN-Water's agenda and what they represent. The extent to which these areas concur influences the level of prioritization to be given to potential funding opportunities for UN-Water. Table 5 summarizes these alignment areas and criteria that may aid the donor prioritization.

Table 5. Alignment areas between UN-Water and a donor, and donor prioritization criteria

Area	Criteria
Depth and breadth of investments related to SDG 6	<p>The donor is reaching a critical mass of water and sanitation funding within its aid portfolio</p> <p>The donor's SDG 6 investment portfolio is well balanced between services (targets 6.1 and 6.2) and resources (targets 6.3–6.6), at least relative to the DAC 2018 average (75%/25%)</p> <p>The donor has a global scope/is active across continents</p> <p>The donor has implemented a flagship initiative on water and sanitation at a pan-regional or global level</p>
Multilateral/United Nations orientation	<p>An above-average (or at least significant) share of the donor's aid is channelled through multilateral actors/through the United Nations system</p> <p>The donor has a solid track record of pan-regional/global initiatives</p>
SDG data/monitoring orientation (all sectors)	<p>The donor formally recognizes the importance of SDG monitoring at a multi-country/regional/global level</p> <p>The donor has implemented an initiative around monitoring and reporting of SDG 6 or related SDGs (at a country/regional/global level)</p>
Shaping regional and global water policy/governance	<p>The donor has implemented an initiative around water and sanitation policy and governance at a regional to global level</p> <p>The donor is actively involved in water-related regional or global political processes facilitating SDG 6 (or related SDGs) implementation</p>
History with UN-Water	<p>The donor has publicly endorsed and supported the work of UN-Water (or at least is familiar with it), and has a good level of comfort and understanding of its role and the way it works</p>
Political/institutional traction around a shared water and sanitation agenda	<p>Water and sanitation cooperation is gaining traction/being discussed at a high level within the donor country/organization</p> <p>The institutional setting (e.g. budgeting cycle, launch of a new water strategy or decision makers at a high level looking favourably to water cooperation), or the presence of trusted close allies, susceptible to influence key funding entities, create a favourable environment to engage and build a shared agenda with the donor</p>

If table 5 is a guiding tool for donor prioritization for UN-Water, the prioritization is a subjective act:

- The more a donor meets the criteria in the table, the more it is deserving of particular attention by UN-Water with regards to funding, and the more likely it points towards a high funding opportunity.
- Not meeting several of these criteria does not equate to a recommendation to disengage with the donor. However, it may signal a longer process and higher transaction costs.
- Other criteria, structural or conjunctural, may alter the assessment in either direction, for example:
 - The extent to which Covid-19 is reshaping the donor's scene.

- Donor-specific mandatory institutional setting and eligibility criteria.
- Donor-specific preferred modalities (including the degree of acceptance of unrestricted funding, or the reporting requirements).
- The weight given to transversal topics (e.g. gender equality, climate, innovation or private sector engagement) or regions, and the extent to which they meet UN-Water’s own transversal focus or can be responded to by UN-Water (in terms of potential geographic weighting).
- Personal high-level relationships.
- It is important to give a relatively large weighting to the political–institutional clout around water and sanitation, which means that certain donors, meeting a lot of the criteria but facing a political context less prone to multilateralism or where water and sanitation seem to fall down the political agenda, should be considered a weaker opportunity.

4.2 Funding opportunities for UN-Water

Keeping in mind the above, the Appendix (Water development aid at a glance) provides a summary analysis of 40 donors against these alignment criteria with a view to informing potential funding opportunities for UN-Water.

5. Donor priorities for water and sanitation

5.1 Overview of donor priorities

Table 6 synthesizes donor priorities within water and sanitation investments. The first part of the table looks at key focus areas within the water and sanitation sector, and the second part highlights the close synergies among water and sanitation investment and other sectors/SDG communities.

5.2 Needs, expectations and unique added value for donors

Table 7 draws on UN-Water strategy-related consultations with a selection of donors. It captures their needs, expectations and the unique added value they perceive from UN-Water’s key functions pillars. Cutting across the three pillars, additional needs and expectations include ensuring value for money, increasing opportunities to measure the value and impact of effective, enhanced coordination, and distilling a sense of ownership and cohesion around a global water governance agenda.

Some public statements from several donors emerged from the review of their water-related strategies and policies and bring further to light donors’ interest and needs with regards to:

- **Global water policy.** The report *Canada in the Global Water World: Analysis of Capabilities* states that “Canada should also consider strengthening and diversifying the existing UN links, including those with UN-Water” and “should consider spearheading one or two water-related UN Resolutions, as other UN member states have done. Possible foci for such resolutions, underpinning and reinforcing current water-related SDG processes, may include improved global groundwater governance and management, commitment to good environmental water management standards, and similar” (United Nations University, 2018). *France’s International Strategy for Water and Sanitation 2020-2030* endorses “the creation of an intergovernmental committee with a political mandate. Incorporated within the United Nations system, its secretariat would be provided by UN-Water” (French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, 2020). Ireland’s water, sanitation and hygiene policy brief states, as one of its key policy messages, that “an international aid architecture increases the accountability of governments, donors and agencies for progress towards the water and sanitation targets” (Irish Aid, 2009). Switzerland’s *Global Programme Water: Programme Framework 2021-*

24 affirms its continued “engagement with relevant stakeholders to enhance coherence in the implementation of SDG 6 at the global level (including within the UN system), and at the national and local levels” (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC, 2020). Germany’s country statement, at the General Assembly on the International Action Decade “Water for Sustainable Development” in 2018, encourages the United Nations “to create a legitimate, inclusive space that secures a platform for political dialogue and leadership on water issues for member states and other relevant actors” (Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations New York, 2018).

- **SDG 6 monitoring.** In 2015, African Ministers responsible for sanitation and hygiene called for the establishment of “government-led monitoring, reporting, evaluation, learning and review systems” (AfricaSan 4, 2015). In 2018, the *Libreville Multi-Stakeholders’ Declaration on Achieving Water Security and Safely Managed Sanitation in Africa* called for “increased focus on addressing the human resource capacity gap and deteriorating data monitoring networks” (7th Africa Water Week, 2018). In 2019, a review of progress on the *N’Gor Declaration on Sanitation and Hygiene* noted that “progress in the enabling environment for leadership and coordination, and government-led monitoring systems” is lagging behind for areas such as establishing budgets, and that, “unless addressed, [it] will act as a drag on the entire sector and hinder realisation of the Ngor vision” (Community-Led Total Sanitation, 2019). In its *Water and Sanitation Sector Framework Document*, IDB notes that “governments are faced with the challenge of defining base lines, collection and accessible monitoring of good quality information” and that “in the design of the projects, the strengthening of the capacities of the relevant organizations in matters of information collection and processing should be considered” (IDB, 2017). Italy’s *Three-year Programming and Policy Planning Document 2016-2018* emphasizes the importance of ensuring “that water resources are safeguarded and restored via the transfer of knowledge about the management and monitoring of hydro resources at all levels, with multi-stakeholder partnership models” (International Development Cooperation, 2016). The *Conrad N. Hilton Foundation’s 2017-2021 Safe Water Strategy* recommends “developing reliable monitoring and reporting mechanisms to inform decision-making, drive accountability” under its focus area on strengthening water governance and in-country systems (Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, 2016).

Table 6. Donors' water and sanitation thematic/sectoral priorities

Donors' water and sanitation priorities	DAC, Non-DAC																				MDBs, Funds								World Bank Foundations													
	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	China	Denmark	European Union	Finland	France	Germany	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Republic of Korea	Kuwait	Netherlands	Norway	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	UAE	United Kingdom	United States	AfDB	ADB	GCF	GEF	IDB	IsDB	OFID	Gates	Ford	Moore	H&M	Hilton	Osprey	Hewlett			
Focus areas																																										
WASH																																										
WRM, water governance																																										
... non-conventional WRM																																										
Water quality																																										
Water-use efficiency																																										
Transboundary																																										
Flood and drought management																																										
Water scarcity																																										
Technology and innovation																																										
Data and monitoring																																										
Human rights to water																																										
... indigenous rights to water																																										
Private sector participation																																										
Innovative financing																																										
Integrity, transparency																																										
Source-to-sea																																										
Valuing water																																										
Water and sanitation linkages with other communities																																										
Water-energy-food nexus																																										
Environment																																										
Climate change																																										
DRR																																										
Gender																																										
Youth																																										
Peace																																										
Health																																										

Note: The absence of a particular focus area does not mean it is absent from the donor's water and sanitation activity; rather, it indicates it is not a primary focus area based on reviewing the donor's strategic framework and policy. The same applies to the synergies with other sectors, which are limited to highlighting some of the significant linkages stated in donors' publications between their water and sanitation policy and the concerned sector. DRR = disaster risk reduction; UAE = United Arab Emirates; WRM = water resources management.

Sources: Donors' websites and relevant policy documents

Table 7. Synthesized views from 10 participating donors in UN-Water strategy consultative questionnaires (Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, UK)

Pillar	Perceived unique added value	Needs and expectations
Inform policies	<p>Policy integrator, driving holistic, effective, cross-sectoral water-related action</p> <p>Useful policy guidance (e.g. <i>Sustainable Development Goal 6 Synthesis Report on Water and Sanitation</i> (United Nations, 2018)) through effective, efficient inter-agency coordination.</p> <p>Simplifies global water policy discussions with limited resources.</p> <p>Improves policy coherence in the United Nations system.</p> <p>Flexible, neutral, transparent and inclusive platform, turning collaboration into action through its governance and the UN-Water Technical Advisory Unit.</p> <p>The only United Nations mechanism coalescing agendas and addressing water in a truly integrative way.</p> <p>Integrator delivering more than the sum of its individual members.</p>	<p>Include water and sanitation in critical global policy debates and high-level forums, tapping into the vast cross-sectoral experience within members.</p> <p>Enhance UN-Water’s capacity to address gaps, support coherence among UN-Water Members’ work and capitalize on synergies, to deliver on SDG 6 targets.</p> <p>Increase Member States’ understanding of UN-Water’s coordinating role.</p> <p>Increase engagement with relevant external stakeholders and Member States, using the inter-agency function to distil consolidated policy input.</p> <p>Position UN-Water as the connector among Member States, United Nations country teams and non-water United Nations agencies for an inclusive, common international water agenda, using diplomatic channels, events and dissemination of coordinated publications.</p> <p>Key mechanism to minimize duplication and overlaps and to promote United Nations inter-agency work at the water-related project and programme implementation level.</p> <p>Embed water more firmly in climate mitigation and adaptation planning and national determined contributions, through policy advice and engagement with climate experts</p> <p>Prepare the possible post 2030 sustainable development agenda by reconciling global water agendas for 2050.</p>
Monitor and report	<p>SDG 6 control tower, enhancing decision-making around a common international water agenda</p> <p>Crucial integrating role in SDG 6 monitoring</p> <p>Helps evidence key water challenges and set a common international agenda.</p>	<p>Provide real-time information on the status and trends of the world’s freshwater resources</p> <p>Identify clear, evidence-based issues in achieving SDG 6 through monitoring.</p> <p>Use SDG 6 monitoring to gain visibility within the UN system and the general public</p> <p>Facilitate the translation of global indicators into a national-level policymaking tool.</p>
Inspire action	<p>Neutral voice, elevating water in the international agenda and accelerating implementation</p> <p>Single unifying voice driving a holistic approach to SDG 6</p> <p>World Water Day and World Toilet Day are among the most popular United Nations observance days, through strong analytical input and convening power</p> <p>Key instrument to prioritize SDG 6 in the broader 2030 agenda and depoliticize water issues</p>	<p>Bring water to the forefront of the social, environment and climate agenda in a neutral way, through increased linkages and visibility within other sectors and SDG communities</p> <p>Build coalitions with other SDG communities at a high level (e.g. the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development).</p> <p>Contribute to making water and sanitation one of the defining issues of this time through increased visibility in global media.</p> <p>Provide a leading United Nations mechanism for all water issues to the United Nations General Assembly, the High-Level Political Forum, the Water Decade and the general public, and accelerate implementation.</p> <p>Facilitate the emergence of a movement and champions to advance the water agenda.</p>

Note: This table synthesizes the concerned 10 donor countries’ insights collected via a questionnaire, during the strategy consultation phase.

5.3 Recommended resource mobilization tools and approaches

The water and sanitation funding scene has now been set, donors have been mapped against relevant entry points for UN-Water, and funding opportunities qualified and prioritized. The following tools and approaches can be considered, in support of UN-Water's 2030 strategy implementation, to facilitate donor engagement and contribute to maximizing its outcomes. They do not constitute a resource mobilization strategy, which should be guided by the development of the strategic framework and informed by focused discussions with key stakeholders (key internal functions, co-owners or "clients" of this strategy). They are nonetheless relevant avenues that can be part of the arsenal under consideration when implementing UN-Water 2030 strategy, in support of identified resource mobilization milestones and objectives, based on realistic income projections:

- Investment case:
 - Aim: Act as the concise, compelling, marketing narrative of the strategy for prospective donors.
 - Target audience: All prospective donors.
 - When: Release in the lead-up to the 2023 United Nations Conference on the Water Action Decade.
 - How: The investment case may, schematically, be structured around the following sections: why invest in UN-Water (synthesized context analysis and the opportunity to act), why UN-Water is uniquely positioned to enact change (unique added value, ways of working and main achievements), what it will achieve (scope and strategic priorities), how it will deliver (enabling functions including communications, monitoring, evaluation and learning, and partnerships), how it will financially sustain its work (fundraising model and prioritized opportunities) and how much it will cost.
- Donor dialogue: This tool has been implemented for a number of years. The following elements may be considered to evolve its form and function:
 - Aim: Showcase UN-Water's work, and increase the donor community's understanding of UN-Water's role and its ways of working. Focus on "building the case" as opposed to articulating a "need" or "ask".
 - Target audience: All donors, with a focus on those with a low to medium funding potential.
 - When/how (form): Suggest turning the format into webinars (decoupled by various continents, bringing together donors from neighbouring time zones). Recommend positioning the call around a significant development or water-related event, augmenting the chance that the donor will have a captive mindset and positively respond.
 - How: Turn the existing platform into an event exploring water-related topics resonating with the donors, and with the participation of developing countries (United Nations country teams and national governments from countries of key interest to the participating donors) and participants/speakers from other relevant SDG communities. If appropriate (based on the topic/time), include a call for action. Based on the engagement status with particular donors, follow up with bilateral or trilateral calls with prioritized donors.
- UN-Water select country round table with donors and partners:
 - Aim: Build a coalition and a shared agenda with prioritized donors, and demonstrate UN-Water's relevance.
 - Target audience: Prospects with high funding potential.
 - When: This approach may come into play once preliminary funding discussions have been held with a donor (directly with the donor's headquarters or through its permanent representation in Geneva or New York) where understanding of critical alignment areas for the donor has been validated.

- How: Co-host a round-table event, in close collaboration with a donor entity or a close ally from the country, bringing together the main allies (some are identified in the donor profiles) around a theme of significance for the donor. Follow up with a bilateral meeting with the donor, as to how to push the agenda, discussed in the event, and a partnership to move forward.
- Pledging event:
 - Aim: Leverage a high-level institutional–political moment for UN-Water to mobilize commitments.
 - Target audience: All donors, with a focus on those with a low to medium funding potential.
 - If/when: Should mainly be considered if early commitments have been secured, or approved and can be signed at the event. Best suited during the period following the release of the UN-Water 2030 strategy, at a critical political–institutional moment (e.g. World Water Forum, United Nations General Assembly water meeting or World Water Day).
 - How: The event would need to be preceded by a phase of marketing the strategy/initiative bilaterally (using the investment case), to secure donor interests and commitments. The event itself would be designed as a strategy or key initiative launching event, “crowned” by the signing of funding commitments.
- Additional considerations:
 - Building a coalition and a case for support: The donor’s engagement and funding solicitation process is largely built around identifying a shared agenda and building a coalition and the institutional/political will to carry this agenda forward.
 - Raising visibility, understanding and relevance of UN-Water’s action: Ensure all prioritized donors, their influencing entities and (for bilateral aid agencies) key diplomatic missions in developing countries are actively engaged around UN-Water’s initiatives and communications, with the aim of establishing a clear understanding of what UN-Water does, what it aims to achieve, how it works and with whom.
 - Building close partnerships with donors: Actively engage with representatives from other SDG communities and non-donor Member States (through donor dialogue or other avenues), which is a need expressed by a number of donors; apply the “coordinating” function in building a coalition of actors behind a shared agenda within a donor country/institution; be actively involved in the donor’s key agenda (e.g. by considering participating in landmark events supported by the donor); and give greater exposure to donor–partner testimonials within reports and communications documents. These will go a long way towards the donor being seen as a relevant and credible partner.
 - “All-of-organization” response: The process of fund solicitation is an all-of-organization agenda requiring an all-of-organization response, ranging from communications, monitoring, evaluation and learning, partnership, technical functions, senior management and governing bodies, through to the administrative and financial management, all of which have a crucial role to play at different levels and at different moments of the donor “journey” with UN-Water.

Appendix: Water development aid at a glance

The 40 donor profiles below provide a snapshot of the respective water and sanitation development aid of a representative cross section of donor governments – including 19 traditional donor countries among DAC donors plus European Union institutions and 5 emerging donor countries classified as “non-DAC countries” – 8 MDBs and funds and 7 philanthropic foundations. Wherever available, they provide an analysis of their water and sanitation ODA based on OECD 2019 data, also looking back at how such ODA has evolved from 2014 to 2019 (note there can be significant fluctuations of sectoral ODA levels year on year, according to national legislature or periodic inflections of development assistance policy). The donor profiles seek to illustrate this water and sanitation ODA in recent examples across various water and sanitation subsectors, and provide concise information on the respective donor’s key entities and decision-making structures insofar as their water and sanitation ODA delivery.

Australia

Water development aid in figures in 2019

- Australia was the 11th highest OECD DAC bilateral water and sanitation ODA donor (OECD, 2021a).
- Water and sanitation comprised 2.5% of Australia's total ODA, the 18th highest proportion among OECD DAC donors (OECD, 2021b).
- Figure 6 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 6-year trend of Australia's water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 and SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6.⁵

More on Australia's water and sanitation official development assistance commitments in 2019 (OECD, 2021a)

- 100% of Australia's water and sanitation ODA was in the form of grants (managed by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)).
- 36% was significantly⁶ earmarked for addressing gender equality.
- 63% was significantly earmarked for climate adaptation.
- 14% was significantly or principally earmarked for participatory democracy/good governance (PDGG).
- 35% was channelled through multilateral organizations, 51% through special grant programmes managed by DFAT, 13% through recipient governments and 1% through non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, Oceania and Asia accounted for 37% and 32% of Australia's total bilateral ODA, respectively, while 23% of total bilateral ODA was unspecified by region (OECD, 2021c).

Water development aid in examples

Global policy support

- DFAT is a core funder of WHO/UNICEF JMP, strengthening national WASH monitoring capacity.
- The DFAT Greater Mekong Water Resources Program has provided two decades of support towards water diplomacy and strengthening water-related partnerships in the Mekong region through the Mekong River Commission, together with International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Oxfam Australia, the World Bank's International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Australian Water Partnership.
- The Water and Sanitation Initiative Global Program (2011–2016) has provided \$100 million over 5 years to drive further WASH investment by countries, through eight multilateral water programmes: the World Bank Water and Sanitation Program, the ADB Water Financing Partnership Facility, the WHO Water Quality Partnership for Health, the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC), the UNICEF global WASH programme, WHO/UNICEF JMP, the World Bank's Water Partnership Program and Sanitation and Water for All (SWA).
- The WHO–DFAT programme for strengthening the quality and sustainability of WASH, including in health-care facilities in six South-East Asian countries (2018–2022) is embedding WASH indicators into health management information systems.

Figure 6. Australia's water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

⁵ Contributions to SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 are calculated by aggregating the following OECD QWIDS purpose codes: Basic Drinking Water Supply, Basic Drinking Water Supply and Basic Sanitation, Basic Sanitation, Education and Training in Water Supply and Sanitation, Water Supply Large Systems, Water Supply and Sanitation Large Systems, Water Sanitation Large Systems. Contributions to SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6 are calculated by aggregating the following OECD QWIDS purpose codes: Waste management-disposal, River Basin Development, Water Resources Conservation, Water Sector Policy and Administrative Management (OECD, 2021a).

⁶ OECD QWIDS definitions: "significantly" earmarked means the topic is a deliberate objective and mainstreamed in the ODA project and "principally" earmarked means the topic is fundamental in the project's design and expected results.

Water supply and sanitation services

- The Water for Women Fund (2018–2023) has provided \$110 million over 5 years by partnering with civil society organizations (CSOs) in Asia and the Pacific to improve health, gender equality and well-being through inclusive, sustainable WASH programmes.
- The Australia-Africa Partnerships Facility has strengthened WASH-related institutions in West Africa and improved yields through best-practice water harvesting techniques.

Water resource management / water adaptation

- The Water Innovation Engine, funded by DFAT, the Global Innovation Fund and Grand Challenges Canada, has brought together governments, funders and entrepreneurs to foster innovations that accelerate impact for SDG 6, for example, around data and urban sanitation.
- DFAT, together with FCDO and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) funded the World Bank's South Asia Water Initiative (SAWI), which is a transboundary cooperation initiative that aimed to improve water–food–energy security (with a focus on gender equality) and promote knowledge and institution strengthening in the Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra basins.
- The Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain programme has promoted community-owned sustainable irrigation schemes, as part of the Cambodia Australia China Irrigation Dialogue.

Key water development aid-related institutions

Decision-making and mandates

- AusAID was integrated into DFAT in 2013 in an attempt to integrate foreign, development and trade policies and programmes.
- The Aid Governance Board and Foreign Affairs and Aid Sub-Committee of the Australian Parliament oversee the aid programme.
- DFAT holds the lead and authority for development cooperation, with responsibility for 93% of the total ODA budget.
- DFAT adopted a performance framework – Making Performance Count – with programmes assessed against 10 high-level targets, annual aid quality checks and a stronger focus on results and value for money principles for delivery partners.

Priority donor entities

- DFAT: The Global Cooperation, Development and Partnerships Group oversees ODA management. Water, as a theme, comes under the Agriculture, Infrastructure and Water Branch (previously under the Governance, Fragility and Water Branch). The Multilateral Order Branch is also a relevant unit for UN-Water.
- Australian Water Partnership: Funded by DFAT, implemented by eWater (government owned, specializing in the development and use of integrated water resources management (IWRM) tools). It implements many of the DFAT international partnerships, and can be a key entity in any partnership's institutional arrangement with Australia.

Relevant national organizations

- International networks and organizations based in Australia and involved in water-related dialogue/policy or research include the International Centre of Excellence in Water Resources Management (Adelaide), the International Water Centre (Brisbane), the Global Water Institute (Sydney), the Bureau of Meteorology (Melbourne), the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (Canberra), the Australian Water Association, the University of Adelaide, the University of Southern Queensland and the Institute for Sustainable Futures, UTS (strong gender and water expertise, Sydney).

Austria

Water development aid in figures in 2019

- Austria was the 17th highest OECD DAC bilateral water donor (OECD, 2021a).
- Water and sanitation comprised 4.7% of Austria's total ODA, the 11th highest proportion among OECD DAC donors (OECD, 2021b).
- Figure 7 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 6-year trend of Austria's water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 and SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6.

More on Austria's water and sanitation official development assistance commitments in 2019 (OECD, 2021a)

- 100% of Austria's water and sanitation ODA was in the form of grants (31% managed by the Austrian Development Agency (ADA), 67% by the Federal Ministry of Finance and 2% by local government).
- 40% was significantly earmarked for gender equality.
- 40% was significantly or principally earmarked for climate adaptation.
- 13% was significantly or principally earmarked for PDGG.
- 33% was delivered through multilateral organizations or international NGOs, 6% through recipient countries, 60% through the Austrian Government or Austrian NGOs and 1% through other channels.

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, Europe, Africa and Asia accounted for 25%, 20% and 14% of Austria's total bilateral ODA, respectively, while 27% was unspecified by region (OECD, 2021c).

Water development aid in examples

Global policy support (in addition to the Austrian Development Agency contribution to UN-Water)

- €400 thousand was provided to the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) for the Water Futures and Solutions programme (2016–2018) to support policymaking, practice and investment in Africa and influence the global agenda, through dialogue, policy briefs, knowledge and capacity-building around scenario modelling at the water–food–energy interface across disciplines.

Water supply and sanitation services

- A €2.9 million strategic partnership was provided to the Austrian Red Cross (2018–2023) to improve livelihoods in East Africa through innovations, strengthened capacities and partnerships in the area of WASH.
- €900 thousand went to the Project Coordination Unit of the Palestinian Water Authority in Gaza, co-funded by USAID, the European Union, the World Bank, KfW and Arab donors, for improved quality and increased quantity of the water available for domestic agricultural use in the Gaza Strip.
- €4.1 million was provided for the European Union Trust Fund for WASH (2016–2020) to improve food security, nutrition and livelihoods of the refugee population and their host communities in northern Uganda.
- €1.1 million was provided to UNICEF for improved WASH access in rural Mozambique (2018–2021).

Water resource management / water adaptation

- €1.2 million was provided to the Global Water Partnership (GWP) to promote gender-transformative planning, decision-making and institutional development for climate-resilient water investments in Africa (2020–2025); €1.3 million was earmarked for multi-stakeholder dialogue and learning (2019–2022).
- €1.3 million was provided to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) for the Resilience for People and Landscapes Programme (2019–2022) to strengthen climate resilience within well-managed and functioning river catchments and ecosystems.
- €1.6 million went to enhance the implementation of Albania's national water reform and progress towards European Union water legislation requirements through IWRM (2018–2022).

Figure 7. Austria's water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

- €1.1 million was provided towards a climate change disaster risk reduction (DRR) programme (2018–2021) by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the Republic of Moldova.
- €3.8 million was provided to Uganda’s Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development for the Joint Water and Environment Sector Support Programme (2017–2019) to strengthen water–food security–health–ecosystems–climate change linkages.

Key water development aid-related institutions

Decision-making and mandates

- The Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs (BMEIA) develops and coordinates Austria’s development policy, allocates and oversees the budget of ADA which managed 9% of Austria’s total ODA in 2019 (but 31% of water ODA).
- The Federal Ministry of Finance manages 67% of Austria’s total ODA and is responsible for most core contributions to multilateral organizations. Water and sanitation is one of four thematic priority areas in its programmatic cooperation with international financial institutions. It also oversees the Development Bank of Austria.
- Local governments and certain ministries (such as the Federal Ministry of Sustainability and Tourism) are also involved in the delivery of Austria’s ODA.

Priority donor entities⁷

- ADA: Within the Programmes and Projects International Department, the Themes & Quality unit is the entry point for UN-Water.
- BMEIA: Section III.9.a (Bi- and multilateral climate, environmental and energy diplomacy) is, in principle, another important entry point for UN-Water (in the first Sebastian Kurz Government, the Federal Ministry of Sustainability and Tourism was involved in multilateral water affairs).

Relevant national organizations

- Key Austria-based United Nations agencies, international organizations, think tanks, NGOs and academic organizations involved in water-related dialogue/policy include IIASA, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries Fund for International Development (OFID), the UNEP Vienna Office (secretariat for the Carpathian Convention), the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River and the International Association of Water Service Companies in the Danube River catchment area, which is a key implementing partner of the World Bank’s Danube Water Program.
- Other potential partners may include the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All), the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (runs water- and data-related initiatives), King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz International Centre for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue (launched a Global Interfaith Water Alliance in 2013), HORIZONT3000 (ADA implementing partner on certain water initiatives), Skat Consulting (also ADA implementing partner) and the Austrian Red Cross.

⁷ Department designations in this and subsequent donor profiles result from research conducted by the author in 2020 and may not reflect changes to the donor’s organization that may have occurred since then.

Belgium

Water development aid in figures in 2019

- Belgium was the 15th highest OECD DAC bilateral water donor (OECD, 2021a).
- Water and sanitation comprised 2.8% of Belgium's total ODA, the 19th highest proportion among OECD DAC donors (OECD, 2021b).
- Figure 8 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 6-year trend of Belgium's water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 and SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6.

More on Belgium's water and sanitation official development assistance commitments in 2019 (OECD, 2021a)

- 37% of Belgium's water and sanitation ODA was in the form of grants (41% of which was managed by the Directorate General for Cooperation and Development and Humanitarian Aid (DGD) and 53% by the Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs) and 63% was in loans (100% managed by DGD). Note that since 2018, DGD has delegated implementation of its policy to the public agency Enabel.
- 77% was significantly earmarked for gender equality.
- 42% was significantly or principally earmarked for climate adaptation.
- Less than 1% was principally earmarked for PDGG.
- 83% was channelled through recipient governments, 15% through Belgian NGOs and 2% via other channels.

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, Africa and the Middle East accounted for 38% and 6% of Belgium's total bilateral ODA, respectively. Belgium's development cooperation policy concentrates on 14 countries to maximize impact (OECD, 2021c).

Water development aid in examples

Global policy support

- The Belgian Fund for Food Security (2010–2022) is a financing instrument focused on the poorest African countries and women through an integrated multi-sector approach to food security (agriculture, water, health, education, land management). It is supported by the Belgian National Lottery, DGD, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Capital Development Fund and Belgian NGOs.

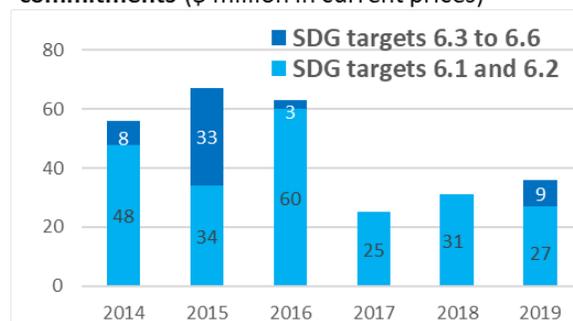
Water supply and sanitation services

- Enabel provided technical assistance for a large-scale water treatment infrastructure and awareness-raising in support of Morocco's national sanitation strategy, together with the French Development Agency (AFD) and KfW.
- Enabel invested in the installation and capacity-building around solar-powered water pumps and water reservoirs as well as desalination project in off-grid rural areas in Gaza Province in Mozambique.
- The DGD SANITA project aimed for an efficient waste management system as a prerequisite for sustainable sanitation, flooding prevention and health in Conakry.
- A DGD loan supported drinking water infrastructures in Niamey, Niger.

Water resource management / water adaptation

- Enabel supported IWRM and community-based governance mechanisms for the development hydro-agriculture infrastructures and related capacity-building for fair, democratic and sustainable productive water-for-agriculture systems in Senegal.
- Enabel supported the promotion of IWRM and civil society participation in the Mekong basin in Viet Nam.

Figure 8. Belgium's water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

- Enabel, together with the Danish International Development Agency (Danida), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Netherlands' Directorate-General for International Cooperation (DGIS) supported the joint financing of the second phase of the Plurinational State of Bolivia's national IWRM plan implementation, focused on developing bankable local projects, capacity-building and knowledge.
- Enabel supported the improvement of IWRM and water governance mechanisms in western Uganda, with Belgian NGOs.
- Enabel supported capacity development of water management and services at provincial level in Viet Nam.

Key water development aid-related institutions

Decision-making and mandates

- Development cooperation is the responsibility of DGD, which falls under the Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs.
- In 2018, Enabel was launched as Belgian development cooperation agency, responsible in the field for coordination and implementation of Belgian development policy. Enabel, through its Global Partnerships Department, also advises/implements development cooperation programmes for donors including the Directorate-General for International Partnerships, FCDO, DGIS, Sida and Irish Aid.

Priority donor entities

- DGD: Under MD8 (Climate and Environment), D2 (Thematic Directorate) – D2.1 UN System oversees Belgium's multilateral relations with specialized United Nations agencies as well as multilateral contributions.
- Enabel: Enabel's Managing Director is a relevant entry point. Enabel also has a Director for Sectoral and Thematic Expertise and thematic senior advisors. Some 70% of Enabel's staff is in-country. Contacts with the Belgian Embassy within any of Belgium's 14 prioritized countries may facilitate partnership discussions.
- Flanders Department of Foreign Affairs (contributes 2–3% of Belgium's water ODA, in particular in Southern Africa): A core contributor of IHE Delft Institute for Water Education (IHE Delft).
- The Belgian Investment Company for Developing Countries (Belgium's Development Finance Institution): Invests in private sector led water infrastructures in LDCs and middle-income countries.

Canada

Water development aid in figures in 2019

- Canada was the 13th highest OECD DAC bilateral water donor (OECD, 2021a).
- Water and sanitation comprised 1.1% of Canada's total ODA, the 24th highest proportion among OECD DAC donors (OECD, 2021b).
- Figure 9 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 6 year trend of Canada's water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 and SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6.

More on Canada's water and sanitation official development assistance commitments in 2019 (OECD, 2021a)

- 100% of Canada's water and sanitation ODA was in the form of grants delivered by Global Affairs Canada (GAC).
- Nearly 100% was significantly or principally earmarked for gender equality.
- 10% was primarily earmarked for climate adaptation.
- 2% was significantly earmarked for PDGG.
- 80% was channelled through multilateral organizations 10% via Canadian NGOs or other non-financial corporations, 10% through other channels.

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, Africa and Asia accounted for 34% and 18% of Canada's total bilateral ODA, respectively, while 20% was unspecified by region (OECD, 2021c).

Water development aid in examples

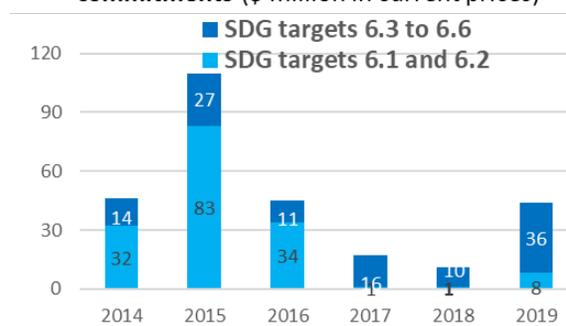
Global policy support

- Core support was provided to the National Adaptation Plan Global Network for climate capacity-building for some of the most vulnerable developing countries to produce effective, homegrown solutions including by building adaptation considerations into their policy, planning and decision-making, together with the United States, Germany and the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD).
- Core support was provided to United Nations University (UNU) Institute for Water, Environment and Health (INWEH) activities (ongoing since 2010) with a focus on global water governance, including the UNU-INWEH SDG Policy Support System with five national governments (Costa Rica, Ghana, Republic of Korea, Pakistan and Tunisia) to help them analyse their national water and sanitation context and improve decision-making and policymaking to achieve water-related SDGs. It also included support to UNU-INWEH co-ordination capacity of UN-Water's Task Force guiding the Water Decade.

Water supply and sanitation services

- Core support was provided to UNICEF for water, sanitation and hygiene in schools through the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative, to increase girls' primary and secondary school enrolment by addressing menstrual hygiene and cultural norms.
- The GAC Food Security Innovation and Mobilization initiative in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Burkina Faso and Peru enhanced access to groundwater resources through the use of innovative technologies.
- GAC supported a rehabilitation project of the water network and related infrastructures in Jordan, in partnership with Oxfam Quebec and local Jordanian partners.
- GAC supported a capacity-building programme of municipalities for improved water and sanitation services in Honduras, with Care Canada.

Figure 9. Canada's water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (2021a)

- GAC supported a training activity for rainwater harvesting installations in rural Cambodia, with UNDP.
Water resource management / water adaptation
- GAC supported the preparation of bankable water infrastructure projects in Africa for increased hydropower generation, industrial usage, irrigation and private sector financing in water through the African Water Facility of AfDB.
- GAC strengthened water governance in the Colombian extractive sector.
- Capacity-building support of public/private institutions was provided, together with DGIS, in Ethiopia, for improved irrigation management.
- GAC and the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ) supported the reduction of land degradation and improvement in agriculture productivity through rehabilitating degraded watersheds and building terraces and water harvesting systems in Ethiopia.
- GAC and USAID supported participatory water management and climate resilience for indigenous communities and women in Peru.

Key water development aid-related institutions

Decision-making and mandates

- The Canadian International Development Agency was amalgamated with the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade in 2013 to create GAC, thus fully integrating development with foreign policy, trade and security. It reports to three ministries: Foreign Affairs, International Trade and International Development and La Francophonie, the latter being responsible for leading Canada's development cooperation.
- A whole-of-government approach to international assistance policy means that other ministries are mandated to support it. Of particular significance for water are Women and Gender Equality Canada, and Environment and Climate Change Canada.
- GAC sets the policy direction of and implements Canada's international assistance policy, which comes under the Global Issues and Development unit.

Priority donor entities

- For GAC, the Global Issues and Development Unit is a relevant entry point for water-related intergovernmental organizations:
 - Water as a theme sits under the Food Security and Environment subunit, which sets the policy direction and provides guidance for other GAC departments and Canadian representations in-country over this portfolio.
 - International Organizations Unit, which manages GAC multilateral partnerships.
 - Environment and Climate Action Unit, in which the Partnerships for Development Innovation focuses on new policy practices, approaches, business models to scale up solutions to development issues. It is interested in water management.

Note the GAC fiscal year is April to March. Budget allocation decisions are most likely acted on between June and January.

Relevant national organizations

- The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) supports GAC international assistance implementation and is actively involved in water-related development programmes with GAC and other donors; international NGOs and development actors therefore may have a direct role in a partnership's institutional arrangement (particularly around knowledge) or at least a key prescribing role.
- Women and Gender Equality Canada or Environment and Climate Change Canada are key ministries to engage with.
- International networks and organizations based in Canada involved in water-related dialogue/policy or research include IISD managing programmes such as the SDG Knowledge Hub or the National Adaptation Plan Global Network, the Global Institute for Water Security (University of Saskatchewan in partnership with University of Waterloo, McMaster University and Wilfrid Laurier University), which manages the Global Water Futures

programme, and the International Water Decade Alliance, which supports and animates Canada's contribution to the International Decade: Water for Sustainable Development 2018–2028. Another important academic actor in the field of water is McGill University.

China

Overview of Chinese aid

China does not classify its assistance according to the OECD DAC definition of ODA. Chinese aid is made up of grants, interest-free loans and concessional loans. However, financial flows allotted to development are not clearly separated from other official flows such as export credits, thus making it difficult to determine what amounts make up which type of financing.

Several institutes have conducted studies to estimate China’s aid by type of aid flows, including the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Research Institute (see figure 10). It should be noted that estimates vary significantly (from \$6 billion to over \$300 billion), largely depending on how concessional loans are defined.

Despite the formation of a new China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA) in 2018, Chinese aid is disbursed from a variety of sources, including the China Export-Import Bank (Exim Bank) for concessional loans, multiple MDBs or various thematic funds.

Sectors

- In 2017, research laboratory AidData⁸ used a methodology for tracking and analysing China’s global development flows, distinguishing flows that were “ODA-like” (flows that were official financing with a primary development intent and incorporated a grant element of at least 25%) versus other official flows or those categorized as vague. Figure 11 shows that globally, between 2000 and 2014, Chinese ODA went primarily towards transport and storage, energy generation and supply, industry, mining, construction and debt relief, water and sanitation representing an estimated 3.3% of China’s ODA (AidData, 2021).

Geographical coverage

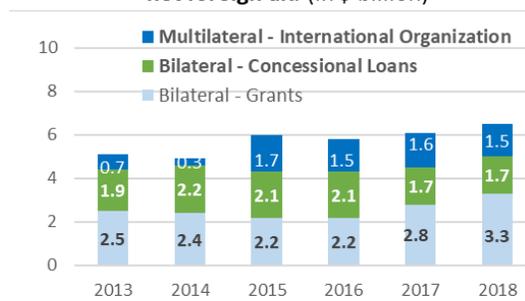
- Between 2000 and 2014, the top 10 (from highest to lowest) recipient countries of Chinese ODA were Cuba, Côte d’Ivoire, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Cameroon, Nigeria, United Republic of Tanzania, Cambodia, Sri Lanka and Ghana (AidData, 2021).

Water development aid in examples

Water supply and sanitation services

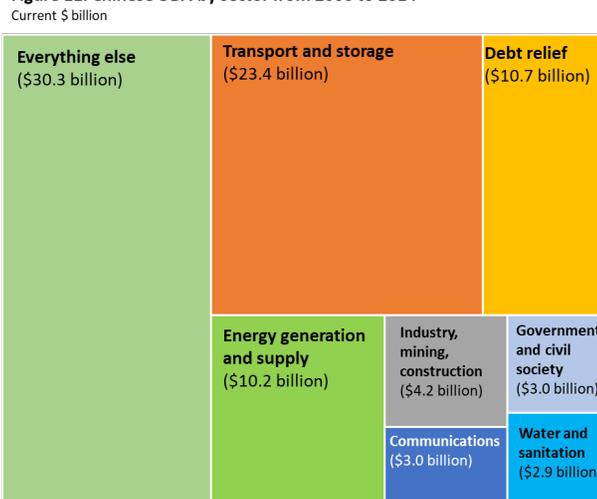
- A \$678 million concessional loan was provided by China Exim Bank and China Sinomach towards the potable water supply project in Yaounde, Cameroon.
- A \$1.3 million grant was supplied by the China Embassy to the Democratic Republic of the Congo to a drinking water supply project in Oyo city.
- A \$864 million concessional loan was provided by China Exim Bank for the Matabeleland Zambezi water supply pipeline.

Figure 10. Estimation of China’s net foreign aid (in \$ billion)



Source: JICA Research Institute (2019)

Figure 11. Chinese ODA by sector from 2000 to 2014



Source: Data extracted from Aiddata (2021)

⁸ AidData is financed by large United States philanthropic foundations and the UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research.

- \$21 million in grants was provided by China's Guangdong International Corporation Group Corporation and Hainan Co. Ltd for International Economic Cooperation for the financing of water supply projects in mid-size municipalities in the United Republic of Tanzania.
- A \$32.5 million loan was provided by China Exim Bank for the construction of a water supply system in North Darfur, Sudan.

Water resource management / water adaptation

- Over \$1 million of technical assistance and capacity support (including on rice production, aquaculture and water conservancy) was provided by China's South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund to FAO, in support of the implementation of Liberia's and Senegal's national programmes for food security.
- Technical cooperation was provided by China's Ministry of Water Resources to Bangladesh under the Belt and Road Initiative on water conservancy and flood management (including dike arrangement for the Brahmaputra River and joint research on the river's watercourse) in support of the Bangladesh–China–India–Myanmar economic corridor.
- A \$27 million concessional loan was provided by China Exim Bank for a water treatment plant and a water distribution pipeline in Douala, Cameroon.
- A \$30 million syndicated loan was provided by the Bank of China to IFC and water management company Metito (based in the United Arab Emirates (UAE)) for water treatment projects throughout the Middle East, North Africa and Asia.
- \$1 million of support was granted by China South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund to Malawi's National Agriculture Investment Plan – including agriculture, water development and climate change as one of the priority areas, together with FCDO, USAID, the European Union, the World Bank, IFAD and FAO.

Key water development aid-related institutions

Decision-making and mandates

- China's new CIDCA is mandated to ensure China's foreign aid strategic design, planning and coordination, monitoring and evaluation and budget preparation, in liaison with the Department of Foreign Aid within China's Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM; previously the main entity responsible for Chinese aid) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Chinese aid implementation is not the responsibility of CIDCA but of MOFCOM, which disburses and implements individual aid projects through 29 ministries or state institutions at provincial or national levels (including the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment or the Ministry of Water Resources), in coordination with Chinese companies on the ground.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs plays a crucial role in designing the multilateral aid and policy framework, especially with regards to United Nations agencies – in coordination with relevant line ministries such as the Ministry of Water Resources – while the Ministry of Finance is responsible for multilateral aid with the World Bank and other development finance institutions.

Priority donor entities

- CIDCA is a natural and priority counterpart to engage with. Beyond strategic design and coordination, it is increasingly involved in signing agreements with recipients of Chinese aid and is responsible for management of the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Water Resources are key counterparts in the perspective of multilateral cooperation on water.
- Given the fragmentation of Chinese aid's implementation and disbursement, engagement with MOFCOM (its Department of Foreign Aid) is also recommended.

Relevant national organizations

- The following water research or think tank institutions are located in China: the World Resources Institute (China office), the Foreign Economic Cooperation Office (affiliated with the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, coordinating cooperation with international organizations), China Water Risk (a think tank fostering research

and engaging global businesses and investment communities on managing China's water risk), the Chinese Academy of Science –Water Resources Research Center, the Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation (a think tank providing counsel on aid and development cooperation to the MOFCOM Foreign Aid Department and CIDCA) and the China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research.

Denmark

Water development aid in figures in 2019

- Denmark was the 17th highest OECD DAC bilateral water donor (OECD, 2021a).
- Water and sanitation comprised 1.8% of Denmark's total ODA, the 22nd highest proportion among OECD DAC donors (OECD, 2021b).
- Figure 12 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 6-year trend of Denmark's water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 and SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6.

More on Denmark's water and sanitation official development assistance commitments in 2019 (OECD, 2021a)

- 100% of Denmark's water and sanitation ODA was in the form of grants, managed by Danida, within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- 99% was significantly earmarked for gender equality.
- 50% was significantly earmarked for climate adaptation.
- 73% was significantly earmarked for PDGG.
- 50% was channelled through multilateral organizations, 23% through a third country (delegated cooperation) and 27% through the country's recipient government or other channels.

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, Africa and the Middle East accounted for 28% and 11% of Denmark's overall ODA, respectively. Asia funding was largely channelled to Afghanistan. Of Denmark's overall aid, 51% was unspecified by region (OECD, 2021c).

Water development aid in examples

Global policy support

- Core support was provided to UNEP-DHI, including on UNEP-DHI contributions to the SDG 6 monitoring framework and reporting system, with UNEP being the data custodian for SDG indicators 6.3.2, 6.5.1, 6.6.1 and 6.6.1.
- Through its core support to GWP, Denmark contributed to a Global Dialogue on Water Security initiative between 2013 and 2015, including 40 country consultations advocating for the water goal and informing the UN-Water Working Group on Recommendations for a Post-2015 Global Goal on Water.

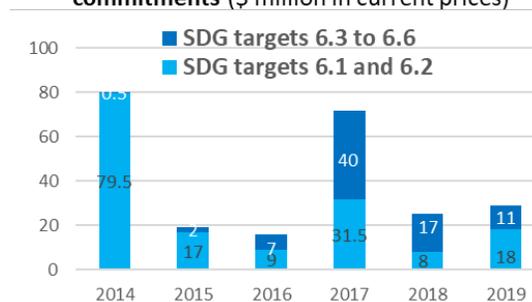
Water supply and sanitation services

- Core support was provided to the Joint Water and Sanitation Sector Programme in Uganda, together with funds from ADA, AFD, KfW, the World Bank, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and AfDB.
- Denmark has been a long-standing donor to Niger's water sector, building its infrastructures and institutional capacity.
- A city-to-city partnership was developed between Aarhus in Denmark and Udaipur in India on sustainable urban water management.

Water resource management / water adaptation

- Long-standing support was provided to the Nile Basin Trust Fund, and the Nile Basin Initiative water resources planning and management.
- Core support and technical assistance was provided to Burkina Faso's national water and sanitation programmes and the AfDB Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative.

Figure 12. Denmark's water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

- Public–private strategic sector cooperation was delivered for the reduction of non-revenue water in Viet Nam, in partnership with Grundfos, the Danish Investment Fund (IFU), Partnering for Green Growth and the Global Goals 2030 and Vietnam Water Supply and Sewerage Association.
- Public–private strategic sector cooperation was delivered on water efficiency, smart metering and water resources management in South Africa.

Key water development aid-related institutions

Decision-making and mandates

- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs ensures policy, coordination and implementation of Denmark’s development cooperation and manages around 90% of the development cooperation’s budget. Danida is still used as a brand but is fully integrated within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- The Council for Development Policy (11 members appointed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs) discusses strategic policy initiatives within development cooperation and advises the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on programmes and projects.

Priority donor entities

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: The Center for Global Development and Cooperation (GUS) oversees Danish development policy cooperation across bilateral and multilateral activities. Within GUS, the Multilateral Cooperation, Climate Change and Gender Equality unit oversees multilateral and thematic policy development, and gender equality. It is the main entry point for UN-Water.
- IFU: Denmark’s development finance institution finances water-related interventions, with a focus on promoting sustainable blended finance for water and sanitation solutions in support of SDG 6.

Relevant national organizations

- Think tanks, research institutes and academic organizations based in Denmark involved in water-related dialogue/policy include UNEP-DHI, the Danish Water Forum, DTU Environment-Technical University of Denmark, Aarhus University Centre for Water Technology and the AquaGlobe/Water Solution Center.
- The Ministry of Environment and Food, the Danish Environmental Protection Agency, the Danish Agency for Water and Nature Management, the Technical University of Denmark, the Carlsberg Group, Grundfos and Copenhagen Business School are some of the partners of the Danish Partnership for Resource and Water Efficient Industrial Food Production.

European Union institutions

Water development aid in figures in 2019

- The European Union was the third highest OECD DAC bilateral water donor (OECD, 2021a).
- Water and sanitation comprised 6.8% of the European Union institutions' total ODA, the seventh highest proportion among OECD DAC donors (OECD, 2021b).
- Figure 13 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 6-year trend of European Union Institutions' water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 and SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6.

More on European Union institutions' water and sanitation official development assistance commitments in 2019 (OECD, 2021a)

- 38% of the European Union's water and sanitation ODA was in the form of loans (via the European Investment Bank (EIB)) and 62% was in the form of grants (78% of which was via the European Commission and 22% via the European Development Fund).
- 48% was significantly or principally earmarked for gender equality.
- 55% was significantly or principally earmarked for climate adaptation.
- 46% was significantly or principally earmarked for PDGG.
- 23% was channelled through multilateral organizations, 20% through the government or other public entities in the recipient country, 52% through a central, local government or other public entity in a donor country, and 5% through NGOs or other channels.

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, Africa and ODA-eligible countries in Europe and in Asia accounted for 42%, 22% and 11% of the European Union's overall bilateral ODA, respectively, while 11% was unspecified by region (OECD, 2021c).

Water development aid in examples

Global policy support

- The Nexus Regional Dialogue Programme, funded by the European Commission, BMZ and GIZ, strengthens the political processes, institutions and intersectoral approaches to meet water–energy–food demands through knowledge, dialogue, country studies and pilots in Africa, Central Asia, the Middle East and Latin America.
- The China Europe Water Platform is an initiative supported by the European Commission together with China, Finland, Denmark, France and Netherlands, formed at the World Water Forum 6, promoting water policy dialogue, knowledge and water-related SDG implementation.

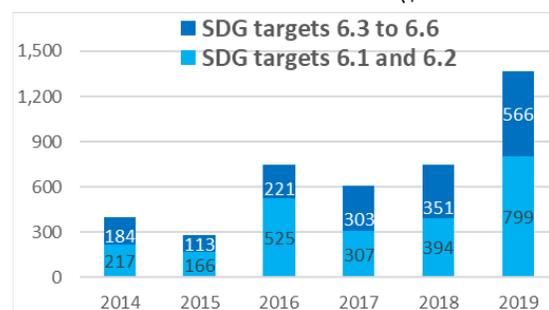
Water supply and sanitation services

- The Water Harvesting Technologies Revisited project fosters the development of water harvesting technologies in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Capacity-building was provided by the European Commission and Dutch water operators in sustainable water infrastructure management in Mozambique.

Water resource management / water adaptation

- The Integrated Catchment Management Project in North Darfur, funded by the European Commission, was delivered by United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and UNEP, and aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity, natural resource management and strengthen cooperation over natural resources at the community level.

Figure 13. European Union institutions' water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

- The Africa-EU Innovation Alliance for Water and Climate supported by the European Commission in partnership with IHE Delft Institute for Water Education (IHE Delft) and the International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO), promoted knowledge–technology transfer for key water and climate challenges, within Africa and between the European Union and Africa.
- The programme for Transboundary Water Management, funded by the European Commission and GIZ, aimed to support effective management in the Nile River basin and confidence-building among riparian States.
- The Cooperation in International Waters in Africa (CIWA) programme, funded by the European Commission, the World Bank, Danida, DGIS, Norad, Sida and FCDO, assisted riparian governments in sub-Saharan Africa to achieve climate-resilient growth through water resources management and development.

Key water development aid-related institutions

Decision-making and mandates

- The ultimate authority for the European Union’s development cooperation lies with the European Parliament (which has political, legislative and budgetary oversight) and the Council of the European Union (which sets the general policy direction and has a co-legislative role). The council decides on the multiannual and annual European Union allocations, subject to final approval by the parliament.
- The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (Vice-President of the European Commission) has authority over the 140 European Union delegations globally and ensures coordination of development cooperation policy with the European Union’s global policy. He/she is supported by the European External Action Service, which also supports the European Commission on development cooperation on a diplomatic level (but may lead on certain initiatives, such as water diplomacy or thematic instruments).
- The Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Partnerships – now renamed as the Directorate-General for International Partnerships (DG International Partnerships) – is responsible for formulation of the overall development cooperation policy.
- The Directorate-General for European Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (DG NEAR) formulates and implements the European neighbourhood policy through which a large portion of the European Union’s ODA is programmed.
- Other DGs answer to their respective commissioners and support DG International Partnerships. Of significance for water and sanitation issues are DG CLIMA (Climate Action), DG ENER (Energy), DG ENV (Environment) and DG REGIO (regional and urban policy).

Priority donor entities

- DG International Partnerships has eight directorates. Under Directorate D (Sustainable Development Policy and Coordination), D2 deals with sustainable development policy and global partnerships with the United Nations and international finance institutions. Under Directorate F (Green Deal, Digital Agenda), F2 deals with environmental and natural resources issues.
- Coordination with European Union delegations and with relevant other DGs (above).
- In the previous Multiannual Financing Framework (2014–2020), European delegations in-country coordinated/executed most of the programming, therefore playing a key prescribing role for water initiatives and influencing the final allocations for water (the more delegations in-country expressing an interest/need for water action, the greater the budget allocated).

Relevant national organizations

- Given their decision-making/oversight capacity, the European Parliament and the European Council play key roles. As such, it is important to engage with the MEP Water Group (a group of European parliamentarians listening to the concerns and priorities of the water sector) and foreign affairs ministries of key European Union member States (in particular France and Germany).

Finland

Water development aid in figures in 2019

- Finland was the 12th highest OECD DAC bilateral water donor (OECD, 2021a).
- Water and sanitation comprised 10.6% of Finland's total ODA, the second highest proportion among OECD DAC donors (OECD, 2021b).
- Figure 14 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 6-year trend of Finland's water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 and SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6.

More on Finland's water and sanitation official development assistance commitments in 2019 (OECD, 2021a)

- 100% of Finland's water and sanitation ODA was in the form of grants, managed by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.
- 73% was significantly earmarked for gender equality.
- 81% was significantly earmarked for climate adaptation.
- 98% was significantly or principally earmarked for PDGG.
- 26% was channelled through multilateral organizations or international networks, 41% through Finnish NGOs or other non-financial corporations, 31% through the recipient government and 2% through other channels.

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, Africa, Asia and ODA-eligible countries in the Middle East accounted for 29%, 14% and 7% of Finland's overall bilateral ODA, respectively, while 45% was unspecified by region (OECD, 2021c).

Water development aid in examples

Global policy support

- Finland has been providing core funding support to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, UNICEF (€7 million in 2017), UN Women (Finland has been in the top four contributors since 2014) and WFP (\$15 million), as well as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), FAO, UNDP and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

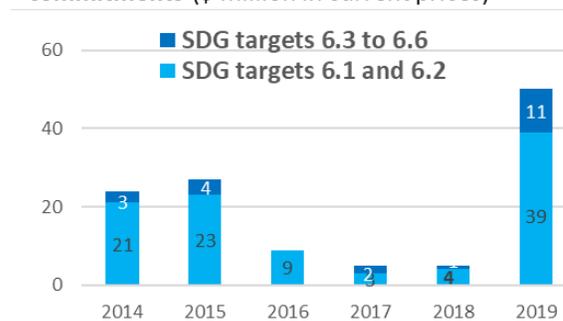
Water supply and sanitation services

- Support was granted to the Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF) for water and sewerage services delivery in rural Kenya.
- A community-led WASH programme in rural Ethiopia was supported.
- Support was provided to WFP and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for a water and sanitation programme targeting victims of conflict in South Sudan.
- Support was provided for water kiosks and water supply social enterprise promotion in rural Zambia.

Water resource management / water adaptation

- A Rural Village Water Resources Management Project was supported by Finland together with the European Union, to apply IWRM for improved governance and sustainability of rural water supply schemes in western Nepal.
- Support was provided to the Global Water Operators' Partnerships Alliance (GWOPA) and United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat) for water operators pilot partnerships, improving the governance, sustainability of water utilities in South Africa and Viet Nam.

Figure 14. Finland's water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

- Support was provided for an IWRM and transboundary, water quality/quantity monitoring programme promoting a rights-based approach to water use and management in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

Key water development aid-related institutions

Decision-making and mandates

- Finland's development policy is integrated within the Ministry for Foreign Affairs – it does not have a separate aid agency – under the oversight of three ministries: Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development, and Nordic Cooperation.
- The Ministry for Foreign Affairs Department for Development Policy is responsible for international development and humanitarian policy, development finance and the overall planning and monitoring of development cooperation.
- There is a national interministerial working group on Finland's international activities on water.

Priority donor entities

- Finland's Ministry for Foreign Affairs Department for Development Policy's Unit for Sustainable Development and Climate Policy is the main entry point for UN-Water.

Relevant national organizations

- In 2018, the following institutions were involved in the design and implementation of the International Water Strategy of Finland: Aalto University, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, the Academy of Finland, the Finnish Water Forum, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Environment.
- Academic organizations based in Finland involved in water-related dialogue/policy include the Natural Resources Institute Finland, the VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland and the Finnish Water Partnership.
- Funds based in Finland include the Nordic Development Fund (with a focus on knowledge and water adaptation), Sitra (a Finnish innovation fund, with a focus on circular economy) and Tekes (a Finnish Funding Agency for Technology and Innovation).

France

Water development aid in figures in 2019

- France was the highest OECD DAC bilateral water donor (OECD, 2021a).
- Water and sanitation comprised 12.0% of France's total ODA, the highest proportion among OECD DAC donors (OECD, 2021b).
- Figure 15 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 6-year trend of France's water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 and SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6.

More on France's water and sanitation official development assistance commitments in 2019 (OECD, 2021a)

- 92% of France's water and sanitation ODA to developing countries was in the form of loans (94% of which was via AFD) and 8% in the form of grants (70% via AFD, 12% via decentralized cooperation under the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs and 18% via the Ministry of Equipment or other channels).
- 59% was significantly or principally earmarked for gender equality.
- 54% was significantly or primarily earmarked for climate adaptation.
- 92% was significantly or principally earmarked for PDGG.
- 79% was channelled through the central government, 2% through local government, 6% directly through the recipient government, 1% through multilateral organizations or international NGOs and 12% through various public institutions.

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, Africa and Asia accounted for 41% and 17% of France's overall bilateral ODA, respectively, while 25% was unspecified by region (OECD, 2021c).

Water development aid in examples

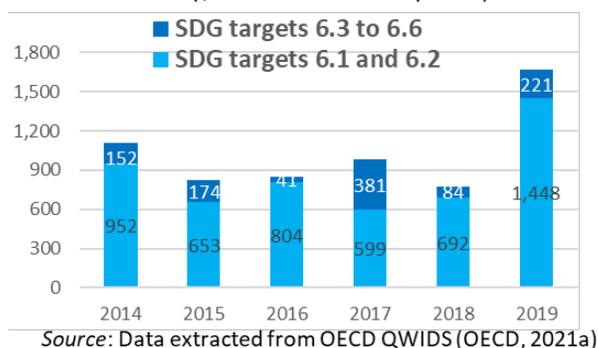
Global policy support (in addition to the French Development Agency contribution to UN-Water)

- Co-financing was provided by AFD for the Mekong Hydrological Cycle Observing System of the Mekong River Commission, strengthening/expanding hydrological data collection and transmission across Mekong countries, together with the French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM), in partnership with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).
- The following are directly water related and also illustrate (pan)regional initiatives around institution strengthening, policy or nationally determined contribution (NDC) support:
 - Minka Peace and Resilience Fund: An AFD tool for peacebuilding through four regional initiatives focused on equitable access to natural resources, security, justice and restoring social cohesion in the Sahel, the countries around Lake Chad, the Central African Republic and the Middle East.
 - AFD intended NDC support facility (2015): Technical expertise and support for the formulation of intended NDCs of 26 countries (focus on small island developing States (SIDS) and Africa), and Adapt'Action Facility (2018) technical assistance and capacity-building for climate governance, NDC translation into cross-sectoral policies, project identification (€30 million in 4 years across African countries, LDCs and SIDS).

Water supply and sanitation services

- AFD supported water supply and sanitation infrastructures for conflict-torn communities across the Group of Five for the Sahel countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger).
- AFD, together with the European Union, funded the Nexus North project, State of Palestine, for renewable-powered water supply stations and water storage.

Figure 15. France's water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



- AFD supported the implementation and capacity-building around an integrated water–electricity supply solution in Togo.

Water resource management / water adaptation

- The Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Ecological Transition and FFEM supported integrated groundwater resources management, sustainable agriculture and rural water access in the Niger River basin, with the Sahara and Sahel Observatory.
- AFD and AgroParisTech, together with JICA, supported improved agriculture strengthening of private and public local water utilities' capacity in Lahore, Pakistan.
- AFD supported regional transboundary initiatives in Africa (e.g. Senegal River Basin Development Organization and Lake Chad Basin Commission).
- AFD supported the strengthening of Morocco's water distribution performance (including water-use efficiency and reduction of non-revenue water) and urban water management across middle-sized cities.
- AFD, together with EIB and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, co-financed water-use efficiency – sustainable agriculture projects as part of a programme by the Far South Regional Development Bank, Brazil, in support of Brazil's NDC.

Key water development aid-related institutions

Decision-making and mandates

- The Interministerial Committee for International Cooperation and Development (CICID) sets out the objectives, resources and procedures for France's ODA.
- AFD is mandated by CICID to implement and manage ODA, under the supervision of the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs. Loans are by far the main modality of AFD, even if a rebalancing towards grants is under way to accelerate LDC development.
- The Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs defines the international assistance policy, supervises AFD and supervises “decentralized cooperation” (1% water funding from local authorities/water agencies) amounting to 12% of France's water-related grants in 2019. Other ministries (including the Ministry of the Ecological Transition, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economy and Finance) manage a small percentage of water-related grants.
- For French municipalities and regional water agencies, French legislation (Oudin-Santini law, 2005) enables local authorities and regional water agencies to earmark 1% of their water and sanitation budget through grants for international water development projects and the allocation of part of the funds raised by the financial transaction tax to the AfDB Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI).

Priority donor entities

- The Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs: Although directly managing a small portion of water ODA, this ministry is a major decision maker and the most relevant stakeholder for France's pillar 1.4 of its new water strategy: “reinforce international water governance”, which explicitly positions UN-Water as one of the key delivery mechanisms.
- AFD: Even though most of its water aid is through loans, AFD remains the biggest water donor in grants, with a track record (although relatively limited) in multilateral, pan-regional water initiatives.
- FFEM: A key donor, and a small secretariat, working closely with the following entities: AFD, the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Ecological Transition, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Higher Education.

Relevant national organizations

- International networks and organizations based in France involved in water-related dialogue/initiatives include the World Water Council (a multi-stakeholder platform headquartered in Marseille focusing on agenda setting around water security and water adaptation and a co-organizer of the World Water Forums), INBO (headquartered in Paris), the French Water Partnership (focusing on youth, climate, the water–energy–food nexus, nature-based solutions and involved in water governance dialogues, funded by AFD and some private

sector organizations), the Programme Solidarité Eau, Knowledge, Advisory Network supporting local NGOs and authorities in developing countries around SDG 6 projects (funded by AFD and the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs), AquaFed (International Federation of Private Water Operators focusing on safe drinking water, wastewater services, urban waters and cross-cutting issues such as human rights, gender, integrity and jobs), French utilities Veolia and SUEZ (influential stakeholders in water cooperation), the International Office for Water (a knowledge partner for water management), Coalition Eau (a coalition of French water-related NGOs focusing on water access), AgroParisTech (a renowned academic institution for water utility management, water resources and forestry) and the Research Association of Collectivities on Water (ARCEAU, a knowledge, research institution involved in international water projects and initiative).

Germany

Water development aid in figures in 2019

- Germany was the second highest OECD DAC bilateral water donor (OECD, 2021a).
- Water and sanitation comprised 5.4% of Germany's total ODA, the ninth highest proportion among OECD DAC donors (OECD, 2021b).
- Figure 16 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 6-year trend of Germany's water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 and SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6.

More on Germany's water and sanitation official development assistance commitments in 2019 (OECD, 2021a)

- 43% of Germany's water and sanitation ODA was in the form of grants (94% of which was managed by BMZ and 6% by other ministries or local government) and 57% was in the form of loans or equity investment (89% of which was managed by Germany's development finance institution KfW and 11% by BMZ).
- 24% was significantly earmarked for gender equality.
- 71% was significantly or principally earmarked for climate adaptation.
- 35% was primarily earmarked for PDGG.
- 77% was delivered through the central government, 7% through the recipient government, 14% through multilateral organizations or international NGOs, 2% through German or local NGOs and 7% through other federal or local public entities.

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, Africa and Asia accounted for 25% and 18% of Germany's total bilateral ODA, respectively, and 11% was allocated to the Middle East. Of Germany's total bilateral ODA, 44% was not allocated to a specific country (OECD, 2021c).

Water development aid in examples

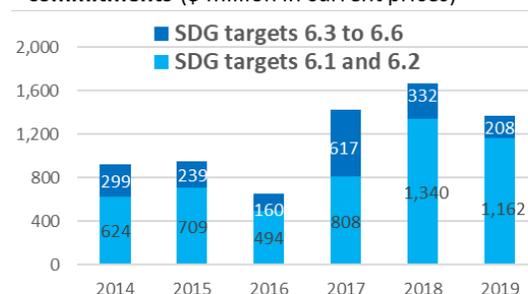
Global policy support (in addition to the BMZ contribution to UN-Water)

- BMZ provides core support to GWP, the Water Integrity Network, the Alliance for Global Water Adaptation and the OECD Water Governance Initiative.

Water supply and sanitation services

- €7 million of core support (2015–2021) was provided to the Sustainable Sanitation Alliance (SuSanA, hosted by GIZ) including for the development and worldwide application of excreta flow diagrams informing the wastewater journey and gaps, for over 100 cities in Africa, Asia and Latin America.
- €6.5 million for 2019–2021 was provided by BMZ and GIZ to support the establishment of sustainable water supply and sanitation in growing cities in Burkina Faso.
- €265 million of grants/loans has been provided by BMZ, KfW and the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) since 2008 for the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund to tackle urban water supply, sewerage and waste for municipalities in the state of Tamil Nadu, India.
- Since 2011, the Fit for School programme, funded by BMZ and GIZ, has been supporting the implementation of strategies designed to improve WASH in schools in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Philippines.
- The Sanitation for Millions initiative, co-financed by BMZ, GIZ and the Gates Foundation supported sustainable sanitation and hygiene solutions in schools, mosques and health centres in Jordan, Pakistan and Uganda.

Figure 16. Germany's water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

Water resource management / water adaptation

- €30 million was provided by BMZ, GIZ and FCDO towards the International Water Stewardship Programme (IWaSP; hosted by GIZ) from 2012 to 2019, to broker public–private sector (e.g. Coca-Cola, Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV (AB InBev), Marks & Spencer, Heineken and SABMiller) and civil society cooperation towards water security in nine countries in Africa, South Asia and the Caribbean.
- €300 million of “policy-based loans” (2017–2020) was provided by KfW to support Tunisia’s water sector reform including a new wastewater standard and water tariffs reforms.
- €3 million in 2016–2018 was provided by BMZ and GIZ in support of the legal framework for transboundary cooperation and the implementation of a legally binding water charter among the Niger basin’s riparian States.
- A project (2008–2020) in support of institutional, legal and capacity strengthening, dialogue, groundwater protection and wastewater reuse for IWRM implementation in Morocco was provided by BMZ and GIZ.

Key water development aid-related institutions

Decision-making and mandates

- BMZ has the responsibility of Germany’s development cooperation policy and strategy, and directly oversees approximately 40% of Germany’s total ODA including Germany’s multilateral engagements.
- Other ministries manage ODA resources, such as the Federal Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Economy and Energy, the Federal Ministry of Education and Research and the Federal Foreign Office (overseeing humanitarian assistance).
- A total of 30+ government agencies (federal or state level, political foundations and NGOs) are involved in development cooperation implementation, but Germany’s two main implementation agencies are GIZ for technical cooperation (GIZ also implements European Union projects) and KfW for financial cooperation.

Priority donor entities

- BMZ is the first point of entry. BMZ Directorate General 4 (Global Issues) hosts thematic divisions, including Water, Urban Development and Mobility. BMZ Directorate General 5 (International Development Policy) hosts divisions in charge of different multilateral organizations, including a United Nations division.
- GIZ, beyond its implementation mandate, is a key influencer of Germany’s development cooperation policy. The GIZ Sector and Global Programmes Department hosts thematic units, including Global Policy-Governance and Cities.

Relevant national organizations

- Germany-based think tanks and academic organizations involved in water-related dialogue/policy include the UNU Institute for Environment and Human Security (headquartered in Bonn and institutional host of the Water as a Global Resource initiative), the UNU Institute for Integrated Management of Material Fluxes and of Resources (headquartered in Dresden and co-host of the Dresden Nexus conferences), Adelphi (an independent think tank and public policy consultancy that contributed to BMZ water-related sectoral policies), the German Institute of Global and Area Studies (an independent social science research institute having conducted several studies on water security or the politics of water) and the Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (a German agency acting as adviser to the German Government on thematic issues such as groundwater or international cooperation).

Gulf region

Gulf countries and development cooperation

This profile focuses on Gulf country providers of foreign aid: Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE. Also part of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Bahrain is a recipient of foreign aid, as is Oman to a lesser extent (the latter also provides foreign aid at a much lower level than the above four).

- Gulf donors have a strong culture of development cooperation:
 - The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) was the first aid agency established by a developing country, in 1961.
 - Qatar and UAE reported ODA percentages to GNI of 1.24% and 0.95% in 2018, respectively, well above the 0.7% target of the United Nations.
- Gulf donors' development cooperation is managed by their development finance institutions: KFAED, the Qatar Fund for Development (QFFD) and the Saudi Fund for Development (SFD). The funding landscape is more complex in UAE where 30+ government/foundation entities contribute to development cooperation, including the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD).
- In 1980, GCC established an Arab Gulf Programme for Development (AGFUND) to coordinate assistance to United Nations development organizations.
- Gulf donors are key contributors of regional development institutions such as OFID, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), the Arab Monetary Fund (AMF), the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and the Arab Fund for Economic & Social Development (AFESD).⁹
- The above funds (ADFD, AFESD, AGFUND, AMF, BADEA, KFAED, IsDB, OFID, QFFD and SFD) formed the Arab Coordination Group (ACG).

Foreign aid geographical coverage

- In 2019:
 - Africa, Asia and ODA-eligible countries in Europe accounted for 65%, 11% and 2% of Kuwait's total bilateral ODA, respectively (OECD, 2021c).
 - Africa and Asia accounted for 67% and 20% of Qatar's total bilateral ODA, respectively, while 13% was unspecified by region (OECD, 2021c).
 - Africa, Asia and ODA-eligible countries in Europe accounted for 33%, 12% and 1% of Saudi Arabia's total bilateral ODA, respectively, while 5% was unspecified by region (OECD, 2021c).
 - Africa, ODA-eligible countries in Europe and in Asia accounted for 50%, 9% and 7% of the UAE total bilateral ODA, respectively, while 6% was unspecified by region (OECD, 2021c).

Water development aid in figures in 2019

- Kuwait and Saudi Arabia were respectively the 23rd and 10th highest water and sanitation donors among DAC and non-DAC donors combined in 2019. For Kuwait, Qatar and Saudi Arabia, most aid was in the form of soft loans managed by development funds; however, ODA modalities are more diverse in the case of UAE.

⁹ Please refer to the multilateral development bank profiles for more on AFESD, BADEA, IsDB and OFID.

- Figures 17, 18 and 19 use OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 6-year trend of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and UAE water and sanitation ODA commitments, respectively, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 and SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6. Qatar does not report its development data to OECD DAC (figures 18 and Figure 19 show some years with no reported water and sanitation ODA).
- **Kuwait:** In 2018/2019, water and sanitation represented 44.5% of KFAED overall activities (KFAED, 2020).
- **Saudi Arabia:** In 2018, water and sanitation represented 24.5% of SFD loans (SFD, 2019).
- **UAE:** In 2019, 1.3% of its total ODA contributed to SDG 6. Using the OECD DAC methodology, on a grant-equivalent basis,¹⁰ 87% of UAE total ODA was in the form of grants and 13% in the form of non-grants (MOFAIC, 2020).
- **Qatar:** While no details are available for the water and sanitation sector as an aggregate, water-related interventions were part of infrastructure development (61.4%) and health care (1.4%) (QFFD, 2019).

Water development aid in examples

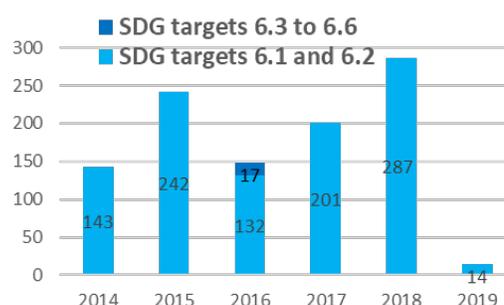
Global policy support

- QFFD committed to \$16 million core funding and \$20 million as a launch partner of the UNDP Country Accelerator Labs Network to accelerate SDG implementation in 60 countries.
- In UAE, the Environment Agency – Abu Dhabi launched the Abu Dhabi Global Environment Data Initiative with UNEP, to drive innovation and progress in global environmental data collection, accessibility and assessment.

Water supply and sanitation services

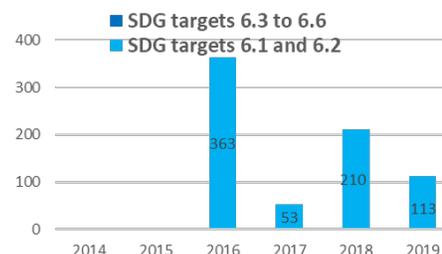
- Saudi Arabia supported the expansion of water treatment plants, and strengthened water pumping stations and water distribution networks in four Moroccan provinces.
- Saudi Arabia funded solar-powered submersible pumps as part of Sudan’s rainwater harvesting programme.
- Kuwait financed the construction of water drainage systems and desalination plants to meet agricultural water demands.
- Kuwait provided technical assistance grants to UNICEF for WASH interventions in the Gaza Strip, State of Palestine.
- Qatar provided water access to displaced populations (via UNHCR) and hygiene training/awareness to fight an acute watery diarrhoea and cholera epidemic in Yemen, part of \$70 million multi-year support to UNICEF for institutional capacity-building and support for the rehabilitation of water networks, for water supply stations and for the reduction in the spread of waterborne diseases.

Figure 17. Kuwait’s water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

Figure 18. Saudi Arabia’s water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

Figure 19. UAE water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

¹⁰ The OECD DAC grant-equivalent methodology means only the “grant portion”, or the loan amount the donor gives away by lending below market rates, counts as ODA.

- The UAE Funding Facility for Stabilization by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MOFAIC) supported the rehabilitation of water and sanitation (as well as electricity, housing and health) facilities in regions and cities liberated from Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant through UNDP.
- UAE supported WASH projects for Palestinian refugees in the Near East through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency.
- Emirates Red Crescent built water networks, stations and wells, and rehabilitated Lahj Governorate's water plan in Yemen.

Water resource management / water adaptation

- SFD, together with BADEA, supported the Chadian Government's water development and management plan (2003–2020) and the development / improvement of key cities drinking water systems, reservoirs and distribution network.
- KFAED, together with BADEA, financed multisectoral interventions including wastewater treatment measures to improve Ebrie Lagoon's water quality near Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.
- Qatar supported the enhancement of water quality in Mosul, Iraq, rehabilitated water and sanitation facilities and supported the development of the Nineveh Directorate's water security plan through UNICEF and the Qatar Red Crescent Society.
- Qatar signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with WSSCC to promote an integrated sanitation–hygiene–education–health approach to human development.

Key water development aid-related institutions

Decision-making, mandates and priority donor entities

Kuwait

- Since its establishment, KFAED has been mandated to act as the implementing agency in all developing countries on behalf of the Kuwaiti Government. It does so with the delegation, and under the supervision of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance. Other ministries, notably the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, can provide humanitarian assistance.
- KFAED is Kuwait's main donor entity. In the absence of an organization chart, the KFAED Manager for International Organizations is a relevant point of contact for UN-Water.

Qatar

- QFFD is mandated to implement external aid projects, in adherence with the international cooperation goals of the Qatar National Vision 2030, under the supervision of the Deputy Prime Minister/Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs oversees multilateral partnerships but the QFFD mandate includes management of these partnerships.
- QFFD is Qatar's main donor entity for development cooperation. In the absence of an organization chart, the QFFD Office for the Director General is a relevant point of contact for UN-Water.

Saudi Arabia

- SFD is mandated to deal directly with the governments of developing countries in order to participate in financing priority development projects in the form of soft loans under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance. The King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre manages humanitarian assistance. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs manages Saudi Arabia's contributions to multilateral institutions.
- In the absence of an organization chart for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Deputyship for Sustainable Development Affairs comes as a relevant point of contact for United Nations multilateral partnerships.
- Saudi Arabia's main donor entity is SFD. In the absence of an organization chart, the SFD Office of the Vice-Chairman and Managing Director would be a relevant point of contact.
- Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture is potentially a key entity for international water development. Other potential partners include the King Abdulaziz University Water Research Center and the King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology Water and Energy Research Institute.

UAE

- The Ministry of International Cooperation and Development and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs merged in 2016 into MOFAIC. It has overall responsibility for setting policy, geographical and sectoral priorities for UAE development cooperation.
- MOFAIC also identifies modalities and mechanisms for foreign aid distribution, then either implementing or delegating/coordinating with any of its 30+ main donor entities for implementation, depending on the thematic/geographical expertise of the donor entity.
- MOFAIC is the most relevant entity for multilateral partnerships. Within MOFAIC, the Assistant-Minister's Office for International Organizations is a relevant entry point.
- Within the 30+ donor entities of UAE, the Ministry of Climate Change and Environment, Dubai Cares, ADFD, the Emirates Red Crescent, the Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation and (theoretically) the UAE Water Aid Foundation (in practice, quasi exclusively WASH oriented and with marginal contributions to the overall ODA of UAE) are the main entities that include a focus on water.
- Water is a strategic theme of Dubai Expo 2020. The International Participants team manages partnerships with international organizations.
- The Emirates Diplomatic Academy is a think tank working closely with and providing training for MOFAIC. It also hosts the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) SDG Centre of Excellence for the Arab Region.
- EAD is an influential environmental agency in UAE and hosts the Arab Water Academy in partnership with the International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (ICBA).
- In **Oman**, the Middle East Desalination Research Center, born out of the Oslo Accords as a research and capacity-building institution on desalination and water supply, is emerging as an authoritative centre for excellence for water cooperation and transboundary water management across the Middle East.

Ireland

Water development aid in figures in 2019

- Ireland was the 24th highest OECD DAC bilateral water donor (OECD, 2021a).
- Water and sanitation comprised 0.5% of Ireland's total ODA, the 27th highest proportion among OECD DAC donors (OECD, 2021b).
- Figure 20 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 6-year trend of Ireland's water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 and SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6.

More on Ireland's water and sanitation official development assistance commitments in 2019 (OECD, 2021a)

- 100% of Ireland's water and sanitation ODA was in the form of grants (93% of which was managed by the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)).
- 64% was significantly or principally earmarked for gender equality.
- 73% was significantly or principally earmarked for climate adaptation.
- 3% was significantly or principally earmarked for PDGG.
- 83% was channelled through Irish NGOs, 12% through UNEP and 5% through developing country NGOs and other channels.

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, Africa and the Middle East accounted for 46% and 6% of Ireland's total ODA, respectively. Its top 10 recipients are mainly in sub-Saharan Africa (OECD, 2021c).

Water development aid in examples

Global policy support

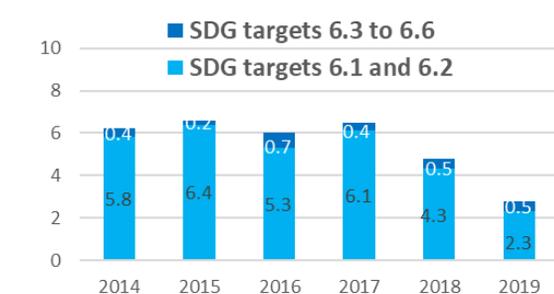
- €3 million was provided towards GEMS/Water to strengthen capacity around the monitoring and reporting on water quality (SDG indicator 6.3.2) in Africa.

Water supply and sanitation services

- Irish Aid has supported the Liberia WASH Consortium since 2008, improving public health through WASH services and implementing Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS).
- Irish Aid granted €100 million over 5 years towards a multi-sector programme targeting extremely poor communities in 19 countries spanning South Asia, sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean, including a significant WASH component focused on behaviour change, affordable infrastructures, watershed management and gender.
- Irish Aid granted €1 million in 2020 towards the UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal in Eritrea covering nutrition, vaccines, safe drinking water and sanitation facilities (focused on health facilities and schools).

Water resource management / water adaptation

- Irish Aid granted €660 thousand (2016–2018) to the World Agroforestry Centre towards “enhancing integrated watershed management” in Ethiopia through climate smart agriculture technologies and agroforestry practices, and rural institutional engagement.
- Irish Aid supported Malawi's female farmers' rights to access, use and management of land and water, and building community resilience against droughts and floods.



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

Key water development aid-related institutions

Decision-making and mandates

- DFA leads and coordinates Ireland's development cooperation policy. It also directly manages 66% of Ireland's ODA and oversees Ireland's engagement with the European Union.
- The Department of Finance manages multilateral cooperation with MDBs and other departments oversee special mandate institutions, including from the United Nations system (e.g. the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine with FAO, in coordination with DFA).
- DFA units are responsible for the design of strategies, which are reviewed and approved at management level. For programme approval, heads of units have delegated authority up to €3 million (for multi-year programmes) or €1.5 million (for single-year programmes).

Priority donor entities

- The structure of DFA includes a Multilateral unit, which would be the entry point. There is a separate Africa unit.

Relevant national organizations

- University College Cork hosts the UNEP GEMS/Water Capacity Development Centre.
- The Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage develops and implements Irish policy on water services and reforms, and aims to protect and improve water resources and water dependent ecosystems.
- Other think tanks, academic institutions or NGOs involved in water-related dialogue/policy or research include Concern Worldwide, Trócaire, Oxfam Ireland, Dublin City University Water Institute and Trinity College Dublin.

Japan

Water development aid in figures in 2019

- Japan was the fourth highest OECD DAC bilateral water donor (OECD, 2021a).
- Water and sanitation comprised 4.0% of Japan's total ODA, the 15th highest proportion among OECD DAC donors (OECD, 2021b).
- Figure 22 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 6-year trend of Japan's water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 and SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6.

More on Japan's water and sanitation official development assistance commitments in 2019 (OECD, 2021a)

- 52% of Japan's water and sanitation ODA was in the form of grants (28% of which was managed by JICA, 71% by Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and 1% by local government) and 48% in the form of loans (managed by JICA).
- 52% was significantly or principally earmarked for gender equality.
- 50% was significantly or principally earmarked for climate adaptation.
- Less than 1% was significantly or principally earmarked for PDGG.
- 63% was channelled directly through the recipient country, 31% through the central government, 5% through multilateral organizations or international NGOs and 1% through Japanese NGOs.

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, Africa and Asia accounted for 62% and 15% of Japan's total bilateral ODA, respectively, while 13% was unspecified by region (OECD, 2021c).

Water development aid in examples

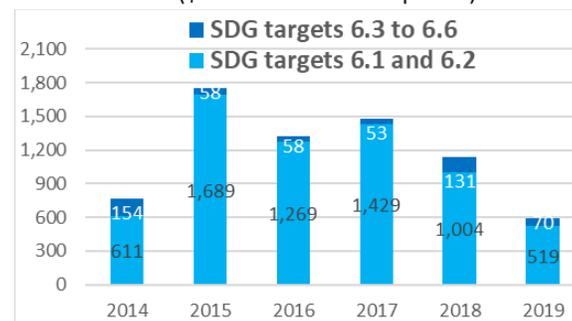
Global policy support

- JICA funded the Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa, with the World Bank, in support of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO and IFAD towards promoting practical, cross-sectoral approach for food, health, education, and water and sanitation in Nigeria and Senegal.
- Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs helped strengthen Mongolia's national capacity and governance for disaster preparedness and response plans and sponsored the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Ulaanbaatar in partnership with United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). It also led consultations around financing and investment principles for water-related DRR with the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT), the High Level Experts and Leaders Panel on Water and Disaster (HELP) and GWP.
- JICA supports the United Nations SDSN SDG Center for Africa (SDGC/A) to accelerate SDG implementation in Africa.
- JICA together with the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency, ADB, UNESCO Intergovernmental Hydrological Programme (IHP) and local research institutions supported a Global Satellite Mapping of Precipitation, utilizing Earth observation satellites to monitor global rainfall data, or improve flood warning, prediction systems and crop forecasts.

Water supply and sanitation services

- JICA, together with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), supported a health, sanitation and water supply project in Bangladesh for displaced people from Myanmar and neighbouring communities.
- JICA funded the training of South Sudan Urban Water Corporation staff on water supply services.
- JICA funded a geographic information system (GIS)/web system that facilitates operation and maintenance of water supply facilities in Rwanda.

Figure 22. Japan's water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

- JICA funded a Water Security Action Team, with 260+ volunteers disseminating technology and raising awareness for WASH in Africa.
- JICA provided long-standing support to Phnom Penh, formulating its master plan for water supply, building the sector's capacity, financing water supply facilities for improved services and supporting the formulation of a water supply law.

Water resource management / water adaptation

- JICA provided a loan for the Rajasthan Water Sector Livelihood Improvement Project, encouraging women's participation in water-user association activities and decision-making and better livelihoods for female farmers in India.
- JICA granted support for the Project for Strengthening Peace through the Improvement of Public Services in Darfur, driving women's participation and leadership in the health and water sectors, in Sudan.
- JICA funded the Index-based Crop Insurance Promotion project in Ethiopia, providing smallholders with insurance against drought and bundled resilient enhancement packages including water-saving technologies, and microfinance.
- JICA supported the capacity strengthening of the Plurinational State of Bolivia's third largest basin (Cochabamba basin) for IWRM promotion and implementation.

Key water development aid-related institutions

Decision-making and mandates

- Japan's ODA has a division of labour between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (main policymaking capability on international affairs) and JICA (main implementation entity for development cooperation).
- The Cabinet Office, headed by Japan's Prime Minister, actively promotes the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, and ensures its implementation.
- JICA is the main implementation entity for development cooperation.
- MLIT is involved in Japan's water ODA in a technical capacity. It also acts as a secretariat for HELP.
- Other ministries are also involved in a technical capacity in Japan's ODA: the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and the Ministry of the Environment.
- Municipalities manage water supply services, and JICA collaborates with more than 30 municipalities in expanding development cooperation around the viability and quality of services of water utilities as well as in financing water supply infrastructure development.

Priority donor entities

- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs still plays a direct role in water-related grants (71% of them in 2019, according to data extracted from OECD QWIDS), despite an increasing role of JICA for managing the implementation of development cooperation. It is also the go-to place for international water policy, SDG 6 monitoring and implementation.
- JICA is the main development cooperation mechanism.
- MLIT has an overall limited funding capacity, but plays a key role as a technical advisory entity, and a central role in Japan's international DRR-related assistance.
- The Japan Water Forum has a limited funding capacity, but can be a source of funds for international water-related processes.

Relevant national organizations

- The Asia-Pacific Water Forum (APWF), the Network of Asian River Basin Organizations (NARBO), hosted by the Japan Water Forum, and the International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (which is a key knowledge partner) are involved in water-related dialogue/initiatives.

Korea, Republic of

Water development aid in figures in 2019

- The Republic of Korea was the sixth highest OECD DAC bilateral water donor (OECD, 2021a).
- Water and sanitation comprised 8.9% of the Republic of Korea's total ODA, the fifth highest proportion among OECD DAC donors (OECD, 2021b).
- Figure 23 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 6-year trend of the Republic of Korea's water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 and SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6.

More on the Republic of Korea's water and sanitation official development assistance commitments in 2019 (OECD, 2021a)

- 76% of the Republic of Korea's water and sanitation ODA was in the form of loans via the Export-Import Bank of Korea (Korea Eximbank) and 24% was in the form of grants (92% of which was via the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), 1% via the Ministry of Strategy and Finance, and 7% via miscellaneous agencies).
- 21% was significantly earmarked for gender.
- 16% was significantly or principally earmarked for climate adaptation.
- 7% was significantly earmarked for PDGG.
- 76% was channelled directly through the recipient government, 19% through the central government or other public entities, 4% through UNICEF and 1% via Korean NGOs or public-private partnerships (PPPs).

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, Asia and Africa accounted for 49% and 25% of the Republic of Korea's total bilateral ODA, respectively, while 10% was unspecified by region (OECD, 2021c).

Water development aid in examples

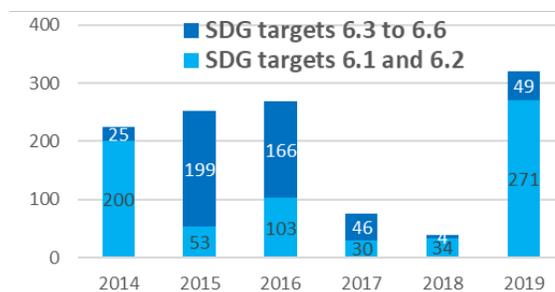
Sustainable Development Goal monitoring / institutional capacity-building / data

- The Ministry of Environment, Korea Environment Corporation (K-eco) provided support to the United Nations Office for Sustainable Development, UNU-INWEH) towards the SDG 6 Policy Support System: supporting policy and decision-making to achieve SDG 6 under data-poor conditions, using cross-sectoral collaboration to strengthen the enabling environment of SDG 6, in Ghana, Pakistan, Republic of Korea and Tunisia.
- KOICA, together with the Ministry of Climate Change, provided support towards enhancing Water Quality Monitoring System to achieve SDG 6 in Pakistan in 2019–2024, including the establishment of national capacity-building institutes for water quality management, enhancing WASH coordination and capacity with provinces.
- KOICA supported UN ESCAP Fellowship programmes on use of GIS technology and data for drought monitoring (e.g. early warning systems) across Asia and the Pacific.
- KOICA signed an MoU with the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) towards water management/wastewater treatment capacity-building programmes as well as building the capacity of countries to access GCF funds and achieve NDCs.

Supply / resource / flood and drought disaster risk reduction

- KOICA supported the UNICEF community-based resilient WASH programme.
- KOICA supported UNDP solar water pumps for sustainable agriculture in Sudan.
- KOICA provided support to IOM towards livelihood and water access in rural areas in Central Asia.
- KOICA supported community resilience through water management with UNICEF in Kenya.
- KOICA supported the establishment of an IWRM master plan of eastern Mekong in Cambodia.
- KOICA, together with Korea Water Resources Corporation (K-water), supported GIS-based water resource management systems in the Philippines.

Figure 23. Republic of Korea's water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

- KOICA provided support to IUCN towards integrated climate smart watershed management in Guatemala
- Korea Eximbank provided support towards Mekong River integrated flood management in Viet Nam.

Key water development aid-related institutions

Decision-making and mandates

- Korea's Committee for International Development Cooperation is the Republic of Korea's "control tower" for development cooperation. It approves strategies, Republic of Korea's ODA and coordinates all ODA project plans.
- Grant aid is supervised/managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (including multilateral aid to United Nations agencies and international organizations) and implemented by KOICA as well as, to a smaller extent, other ministries, for example, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MILT).
- The Ministry of Strategy and Finance manages loan aid through Korea Eximbank.

Priority donor entities

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: The major decision maker for development cooperation policy (may initiate and approve a proposal).
- KOICA: A highly likely manager/implementer of a funding partnership (oversees 80% of grants).
- Ministry of Environment/MILT: A major decision maker for water-related cooperation around portfolios (20% of grant aid is overseen outside KOICA).
- K-eco: Comes under the Ministry of Environment, tasked with greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction, pollution prevention and environmental programmes.
- Korea Water Forum: Small funding allocation possible under its water cooperation programmes or major events.
- K-water is closely involved in water-related development cooperation. K-water is the organizer of the Korea International Water Week and it established the Asia Water Council.

Relevant national organizations

- Based in the Republic of Korea, GCF or GGGI are influential stakeholders for water, climate and green growth. Also relevant are HELP (chaired by the former Prime Minister of Korea), the Korea Water Partnership, the K-water Institute and OECD (long collaboration with the Republic of Korea around SDG 17).

Netherlands

Water development aid in figures in 2019

- The Netherlands was the seventh highest OECD DAC bilateral water donor (OECD, 2021a).
- Water and sanitation comprised 4.4% of the Netherlands' total ODA, the 11th highest proportion among OECD DAC donors (OECD, 2021b).
- Figure 24 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 6-year trend of Netherlands' water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 and SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6.

More on the Netherlands' water and sanitation official development assistance commitments in 2019 (OECD, 2021a)

- 100% of the Netherlands' water and sanitation ODA was in the form of grants by its Ministry of Foreign Affairs and implemented by DGIS.
- 72% was significantly or principally earmarked for gender equality.
- 96% was significantly or principally earmarked for climate adaptation.
- 5% was significantly or principally earmarked for PDGG.
- 40% was delivered through multilateral organizations and international NGOs, 19% through the private sector or PPPs, 3% through the central government or other public sector entities, 8% through third country government delegated cooperation, 28% through Dutch NGOs and 2% through developing countries' NGOs or other channels.

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, Africa and Asia accounted for 22% and 4% of the Netherlands' total bilateral ODA, respectively, while 70% was unspecified by region. Its top 10 recipients were either in Africa or in fragile contexts (OECD, 2021c).

Water development aid in examples

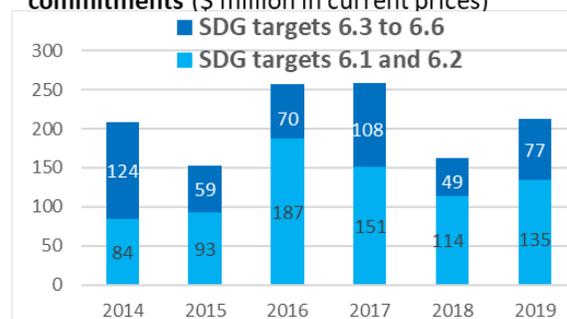
Global policy support (in addition to the Directorate-General for International Cooperation contribution to UN-Water)

- DGIS contributed €7.4 million across six programmes (2018–2022) for WASH monitoring and evidence globally, addressing WASH in health-care facilities, evaluating water treatment technologies that measure drinking water quality at household level and developing real-time data-collection technology for monitoring of SDG targets 6.1–6.3, as part of WHO/UNICEF JMP.
- DGIS granted €968 thousand to the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) in strategic partnership (2019–2022) to contribute to agenda setting of SDG 6 targets in international bodies through the World Water Week and to the Shared Waters Partnership.

Water supply and sanitation services

- DGIS supported the UNICEF sustainable WASH programme through community-based approaches in South Sudan (2019–2024).
- DGIS supported the Public Private Partnership Innovation Programme by Aqua for All, to scale innovative, sustainable WASH and IWRM and to accelerate structural access to water and sanitation and water resource management (2019–2025).
- After strengthening institutions (phase I), DGIS supported the UNICEF Accelerated Sanitation and Water for All phase II in nine West Central African countries is focused on sustaining outcomes and shifting to an integrated approach to WASH (2018–2024).

Figure 24. Netherlands' water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

- DGIS, together with the Netherlands Enterprise Agency, supported phase 2 of supporting Mozambique in increasing access to sustainable water and sanitation services in small towns, as part of the government-to-government programme Develop2Build (2017–2021).

Water resource management / water adaptation

- DGIS supported an IWRM fund covering five national/transboundary programmes for improved river basin management, flood and drought management and safe deltas in Mozambique (2019–2025).
- DGIS provided core funds for GWP for capacity strengthening, knowledge-sharing, network building and awareness-raising in IWRM (2019–2025).
- DGIS, as part of the Delta Alliance, with IWMI, Deltares and Wageningen University & Research, funded a joint cooperation programme between Dutch/Bangladeshi knowledge institutes in the water management and agriculture fields through data sets and planning tools for delta management (2018–2023).
- DGIS, together with the Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management and Dutch water authorities, supported phase 2 of the Partnership for Cleaner Textile (2018–2022), with the World Bank, IFC, Solidaridad and Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association: Facilitates cooperation and green investments across textile supply chains in Bangladesh for more efficient water use, reduced chemical use and reduced GHG emissions.
- DGIS, together with the Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management and Dutch water authorities, supported Blue Deal 2018–2030, which is a partnership programme to support government in improving water management and achieving SDG targets 6.3–6.6.

Key water development aid-related institutions

Decision-making and mandates

- DGIS is responsible for development cooperation policy, and its coordination, implementation and funding. Thematic departments have authority over budgets. DGIS collaborates with other ministries – of relevance to UN-Water is the Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management, which is co-leading some multilateral engagement such as the Valuing Water Initiative, and the Dutch development bank FMO.
- DGIS has a sustainability clause in all its grants whereby implementing partners agree to mandatory sustainability checks carried out by an independent third party, a management response and a penalty clause or laying down the responsibilities of local stakeholders beyond the project period.

Priority donor entities

- DGIS consists of five departments, including the Inclusive Green Growth Department, which is divided into different clusters: climate, water, food security, energy and natural resources. Under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Directorate-General for Political Affairs has a Multilateral Organizations and Human Rights department.

Relevant national organizations

- The Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management and the Netherlands' Special Envoy for Water can be key advocates for water. The Netherlands Enterprise Agency is involved in water-related government-to-government or PPP schemes such as the Sustainable Water Fund.
- Netherlands-based think tanks and academic organizations involved in water-related dialogue/policy include water institutions such as IHE Delft Institute for Water Education (IHE Delft) and the International Groundwater Resources Assessment Centre, as well as Wageningen University & Research Centre or Deltares.
- The Netherlands Water Partnership, the Water Youth Network or Dutch water-related NGOs such as Aqua for All are other relevant stakeholders.

Norway

Water development aid in figures in 2019

- Norway was the 20th highest OECD DAC bilateral water donor (OECD, 2021a).
- Water and sanitation comprised 0.5% of Norway's total ODA, the 27th highest proportion among OECD DAC donors (OECD, 2021b).
- Figure 25 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 6-year trend of Norway's water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 and SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6.

More on Norway's water and sanitation official development assistance commitments in 2019 (OECD, 2021a)

- 100% of Norway's water and sanitation ODA was in the form of grants (51% managed by Norad, 48% by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and 1% by the Norwegian Agency for Exchange Cooperation (Norec)).
- 16% was significantly earmarked for gender equality.
- 15% was significantly or principally earmarked for climate adaptation.
- 10% was significantly or principally earmarked for PDGG.
- 51% was channelled through multilateral organizations or international NGOs, 37% through Norwegian NGOs, 11% through private sector organizations and 1% through developing countries' NGOs or other channels.

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, Africa, the Middle East and Asia accounted for 24%, 12% and 9% of Norway's total bilateral ODA, respectively, while 46% was unspecified by region (OECD, 2021c).

Water development aid in examples

Global policy support

- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs granted \$82 million to the UNICEF thematic funding programmes on WASH, education and social inclusion.

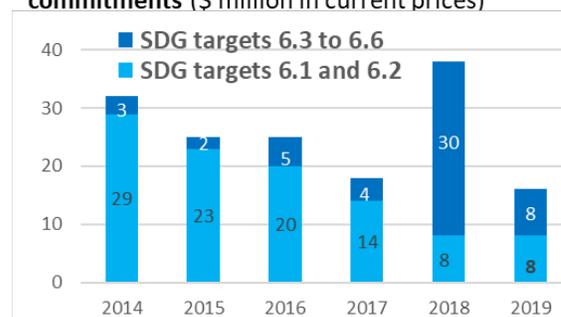
Water supply and sanitation services

- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Norad granted core support to WSSCC.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Norad granted core support to the Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) on WASH activities globally.
- Norad supported the Burundi Red Cross community-based health and first aid programmes (cholera prevention) in a community-based and participatory approach.
- Norad provided WASH and nutrition emergency assistance in Gaza.
- Norad supported small towns' water supply and sanitation and capacity development of the water sector.

Water resource management / water adaptation

- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Norad granted core support to GWP, focusing on water governance and IWRM.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Norad granted core support to SIWI, focusing on transboundary water management in conflict-prone areas.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs contributed to the World Bank's SAWI Multi-Donor Trust Fund.
- Norad supported the NCA climate-resilience project for water catchment systems and adaptive agriculture in Angola.

Figure 25. Norway's water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

Key water development aid-related institutions

Decision-making and mandates

- Norway's development policy is coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (responsible for the overall policy and directly involved in cooperation in Europe and the Middle East).
- In 2018, a cabinet reshuffle further integrated foreign affairs and development policy, with the reinstating of a Minister for International Development within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, sharing the responsibility for the development policy and overseeing multilateral partnerships as well as Norad.
- Norad – effectively integrated within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs – has gained an increasing funding responsibility and remit since 2018, particularly the administration of grants around Norway's thematic areas and support for CSOs.
- The Ministry of Climate and Environment, which oversees elements of the development policy, including around the United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative, Norway's embassies, Norec (responsible for facilitating exchanges between Norway and developing countries) and Norway's development finance institution – the Norwegian Investment Fund for Developing Countries (Norfund) also contributes to Norway's development cooperation activities.

Priority donor entities

- Norway's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (within which Norad's personnel are integrated) and in particular the two following departments are key entry points for water and sanitation:
 - The Department for Sustainable Development (Section for Energy, Climate and Food Security/Section for Global Health, Education and Inclusion).
 - The Department for Multilateral Cooperation (Section for UN policy).

Relevant national organizations

- Organizations based in Norway involved in water-related dialogue/policy include the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate, the Norwegian Institute for Water Research (focused on IWRM), the Norwegian Environment Agency, the International Centre for Hydropower and the Norwegian Forum for Development and Environment (which brings together 50+ of Norway's development NGOs, organized in working groups including one on fresh water and sanitation).
- Norges Bank Investment Management manages the Government Pension Fund of Norway. It was one of the first sovereign funds to translate its understanding of the water risk into a set of water management expectations as part of its responsible investment principles.

Spain

Water development aid in figures in 2019

- Spain was the 14th highest OECD DAC bilateral water donor (OECD, 2021a).
- Water and sanitation comprised 3.7% of Spain's total ODA, the 17th highest proportion among OECD DAC donors (OECD, 2021b).
- Figure 26 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 6-year trend of Spain's water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 and SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6.

More on Spain's water and sanitation official development assistance commitments in 2019 (OECD, 2021a)

- 49% of Spain's water and sanitation ODA was in the form of grants (83% of which was managed by Spanish local government, 12% by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), 3% by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and 1% by other ministries) and 51% was in the form of loans by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.
- 29% was significantly or principally earmarked for gender equality.
- 63% was significantly or principally for climate adaptation.
- 80% was significantly or principally earmarked for PDGG.
- 52% was channelled directly through the government or other public entities within the recipient countries, 38% through Spanish NGOs, 8% through the Spanish Government and other public entities, and 2% through multilateral organizations and international NGOs.

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, the Americas (5 of its top 10 recipients were in Latin America) and Africa accounted for 34% and 20% of Spain's total bilateral ODA, respectively, while 29% was unspecified by region (OECD, 2021c).

Water development aid in examples

Global policy support

- AECID provided €150 thousand+ towards UNESCO-IHP and the Conference of Ibero-American Water Directors (CODIA) capacity-building events around IWRM, water governance and water economics in Latin America. In addition, Spain hosts the CODIA permanent secretariat, the coordination mechanism for Ibero-American Water Directors water sector.

Water supply and sanitation services

- AECID provided €500 thousand to Haiti's National Directorate of Water and Sanitation to ensure the continuity and quality of water services, with a focus on hospitals and health centres, and supporting water and sanitation operators in response to the Covid-19 pandemic. Haiti is the highest recipient of aid from Spain's Water and Sanitation Cooperation Fund.
- AECID granted €1 million to the Palestinian Water Authority in 2020 to improve availability and efficient management of water resources in the West Bank and Gaza through sector reform and the construction of a desalination plant, together with the European Union and the World Bank.
- AECID, provided €65 million of investment grants and technical assistance (2012–2020), together with the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, EIB, the European Union and the Latin America Investment Facility towards the Integrated Sector Program for Human Water and Sanitation for improved access to water, sanitation and sewerage in cities and rural areas in Nicaragua.
- AECID provided €500 thousand to UNICEF towards post-disaster reconstruction of water infrastructures in the Philippines.

Figure 26. Spain's water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

Water resource management / water adaptation

- AECID granted support over 10 years (2009–2018), with IDB, towards improving the sustainability of water sanitation and sewerage services, IWRM and water resources protection and to drive community participation with a gender and cultural diversity approach, in rural communities in the Plurinational State of Bolivia.
- AECID provided a €100 million guarantee (and up to €20 million technical assistance) through the Resilient City Development Programme, with the European Union and the World Bank, to facilitate PPPs with sub-Saharan African cities to finance resilient urban infrastructures including flood protection, water sanitation and waste management.

Key water development aid-related institutions

Decision-making and mandates

- Spain's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation is the pillar institution for development cooperation and sets strategic orientation and policy. The Secretary of State for International Cooperation (SECI) is responsible for preparing, monitoring and evaluating Spain's development policy.
- AECID is the main body responsible for the design, implementation and management of Spanish development cooperation. It also manages the Water and Sanitation Cooperation Fund.
- The Ministry of Finance manages Spain's contribution to the European Union, and the Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness manages contributions to MDBs and financial institutions.

Priority donor entities

- The AECID Directorate for Multilateral, Horizontal and Financial Cooperation includes a Department of Multilateral Cooperation.
- SECI has a Directorate-General for Sustainable Development Policies.

Relevant national organizations

- The Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge and the Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness are involved in relevant water-related multilateral initiatives (e.g. water dialogues).
- Key Spain-based multilateral organizations, think tanks or academic institutions involved in water-related dialogue/policy include GWOPA, the Union for the Mediterranean secretariat, the CODIA secretariat and the Mediterranean Network of Basin Organisations.
- Other potential partner institutions headquartered in Spain include MedCities (a Mediterranean network of cities, which is involved in water issues), the Madrid Institute for Advanced Studies Water Institute, the Catalan Water Partnership and the Water Research Institute, University of Barcelona.

Sweden

Water development aid in figures in 2019

- Sweden was the 10th highest OECD DAC bilateral water donor (OECD, 2021a).
- Water and sanitation comprised 2.3% of Sweden's total ODA, the 21st highest proportion among OECD DAC donors (OECD, 2021b).
- Figure 27 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 6-year trend of Sweden's water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 and SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6.

More on Sweden's water and sanitation official development assistance commitments in 2019 (OECD, 2021a)

- 100% of Sweden's water and sanitation ODA was in the form of grants (98% of which was managed by Sida and 2% by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
- 68% was significantly or principally earmarked for gender equality.
- 80% was significantly or primarily earmarked for climate adaptation.
- 60% was primarily earmarked for PDGG.
- 77% was delivered through multilateral organizations, 9% through Swedish Government entities, 9% through universities or academic institutions, 3% through local government and 2% through the private sector, Swedish NGOs or others.

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, Africa and Asia accounted for 33% and 10% of Sweden's total bilateral ODA, respectively, while 40% was unspecified by region (OECD, 2021c).

Water development aid in examples

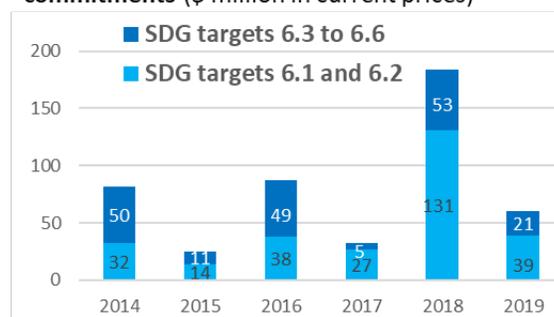
Global policy support (in addition to the Sida contribution to UN-Water)

- Sida granted \$8 million for the UNDP Water & Ocean Governance Programme 2014–2020 towards assisting countries to improve water governance, build capacities and mainstream effective water resources management and water supply and sanitation policy, with national and international partners.
- Sida granted \$9 million for Making Every Women and Girl Count (2018–2022) to support the monitoring and implementation of SDGs through better production and use of gender statistics including developing plans for monitoring SDGs.

Water supply and sanitation services

- Sida granted \$5 million for the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) WASH Thinking Connected to Hydrology programme towards the sustainable management of water resources and sanitation systems to support livelihood and health in Bolivian watersheds.
- Sida granted \$20 million for the World Bank's Global Water Security & Sanitation Partnership (2016–2021) towards its WASH and water resource management activities with a focus on inclusion, institutions, financing and resilience.
- Sida granted \$8.7 million for WSTF (2014–2019) towards marginalized populations in rural Kenya through improved and equitable access to water and sanitation.
- Sida granted \$5.7 million to UNICEF for the Water Safety for the Well-being of Women and Children in Bangladesh (2017–2021).
- Sida granted \$6.3 million to WaterAid for WASH4UrbanPoor (2017–2023) in support of local government in Bangladesh to build the resilience of WASH-deprived urban poor living in slums, and it granted \$18 million of unrestricted support towards WaterAid's 2018–2022 strategy.

Figure 27. Sweden's water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

Water resource management / water adaptation

- Sida granted \$4 million to IWMI in the Middle East and North Africa region (2018–2021) to build capacity from the regional to local level for sustainable water management and reuse of wastewater.
- Sida granted \$4.6 million for AMCOW to strengthen its secretariat capacity to fulfil its mandate, implement its strategy, influence policy and leverage more financial resources.
- Sida granted \$10 million of unrestricted funds and host country support for the Global Water Partnership Organisation (GWPO) to promote IWRM, transboundary cooperation, and climate and development through a global network of partners.
- Sida granted \$4.3 million to IUCN for the Partnership for Environmental Governance in West Africa to contribute to livelihoods through strengthened environmental and climate policies and IWRM implementation across West African basins.
- Sida granted \$3 million for the Good Water Neighbors programme (2018–2023) for promoting peace through education and awareness – a cross-border dialogue in 28 communities with shared water sources in Israel, Jordan and State of Palestine, together with USAID.

Key water development aid-related institutions

Decision-making and mandates

- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the development cooperation policy and budget and directly implements 27% of Sweden's core multilateral ODA.
- Sida is the largest implementing agency, responsible for programming 47% of Sweden's total ODA in 2017. Other implementation agencies include Swedfund (Sweden's development finance institution) and the Swedish Institute.
- Relevance to the goals of Swedish development policy and effectiveness affect the size of unrestricted support to multilateral organizations. A long-term, multi-year perspective is the preferred modality.

Priority donor entities

- Sida's International Organisations and Policy Support Department is the entry point for UN-Water.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs UN Policy Department is responsible for support through United Nations organizations and thematic funds, and the Global Agenda Department coordinates Sweden's action towards the Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Relevant national organizations

- Swedish-based United Nations agencies, think tanks, NGOs and academic organizations involved in water-related dialogue/policy include SIWI, SEI, Stockholm Resilience Center, GWPO, WaterAid Sweden, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, the UNESCO International Centre for Water Cooperation hosted by SIWI and, focusing on transboundary water management, the Department of Environmental Studies at Lund University and the Department of Water and Environmental Studies at Linköping University.
- The Sida Sustainable Leadership for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Investors for Sustainable Development platforms bring together leading Swedish investors and multinational organizations for joint action on a number of SDGs including SDG 6.

Switzerland

Water development aid in figures in 2019

- Switzerland was the ninth highest OECD DAC bilateral water donor (OECD, 2021a).
- Water and sanitation comprised 4.9% of Switzerland's total ODA, the 11th highest proportion among OECD DAC donors (OECD, 2021b).
- Figure 28 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 6-year trend of Switzerland's water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 and targets 6.3 to 6.6.

More on Switzerland's water and sanitation official development assistance commitments in 2019 (OECD, 2021a)

- 100% of Switzerland's water and sanitation ODA was in the form of grants (57% of which was managed by the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC), 40% by the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) and 3% by cantons and municipalities and other channels).
- 53% was significantly or principally earmarked for gender equality.
- 50% was significantly or primarily earmarked for climate adaptation.
- 69% was primarily earmarked for PDGG.
- 54% was delivered through multilateral organizations, 18% through Swiss NGOs and other non-financial organizations, 9% through third country delegated cooperation, 8% through the central government, 4% through the private sector, 4% through the Swiss Government, 2% through local government and 1% through developing countries' NGOs.

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, Africa and Asia accounted for 24% and 16% of Switzerland's total bilateral ODA, respectively, while 8% was allocated to ODA-eligible countries in Europe and 37% was unspecified by region (OECD, 2021c).

Water development aid in examples

Global policy support (in addition to the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation contribution to UN-Water)

- Switzerland launched and supported the Global High-Level Panel on Water and Peace with 15 member countries and supported the implementation of its main recommendations, through the Geneva Water Hub, Strategic Foresight Group, in coordination with UN-Water, IUCN and IHE Delft Institute for Water Education.
- SDC has been a core funder of the IMI-SDG 6 (GEMI, JMP and GLAAS) supporting from the start the aim to develop a global framework for SDG 6 monitoring, with a financial engagement of over CHF 8 million since 2015.
- SDC granted €7 million (2017–2020) to UNDP to support the reform and accountability of the United Nations development system, focusing on the capacity of United Nations resident coordinator offices and United Nations country teams. It has recently reaffirmed its support to the RC system with a pledge of CHF 9.4 million for the coming years.

Water supply and sanitation services

- A founding member of the WSSCC, Switzerland was instrumental in reorganizing it as the Sanitation and Hygiene Fund as it is now exists. SDC is expected to continue its support as it has done for the past ten years to the tune of CHF 3-4 million per year.
- SDC has helped to set up the Swiss Water and Sanitation NGO Consortium (SWSC) in 2011 with a view to increasing water and sanitation coverage, to triggering innovation and knowledge sharing, as well as to engaging in advocacy and policy influencing. It has supported the SWSC with a financial contribution of more than CHF 28 million to this date.

Figure 28. Switzerland's water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

SDG

- SDC initiated the Sustainable and Innovative Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (SIRWASH) program in 2020, in close collaboration with Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) that implements one of the components. The program has a particular focus on vulnerable and disadvantaged people and builds on Switzerland's over 20 years of experience in strengthening rural WASH systems in Peru and Colombia.
- SDC provided core support to the Rural Water Supply Network for water access and human rights.
- SDC supported the development and promotion of innovative solutions at an institutional framework and human capacity level for improved access to safe drinking water and integrated sanitation through the Department Sanitation, Water and Solid Waste for Development at the Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology.

Water resource management / water adaptation

- SDC has been supporting the Global Water Partnership (GWP) since 1997, with a financial commitment of over CHF 20 million to this day.
- Switzerland formally launched "Blue Peace" in 2010; a multi-million CHF diplomatic initiative spearheaded by the Geneva Water Hub (supported by SDC since its inception) promoting water cooperation across borders, sectors and generations to foster peace, stability and sustainable socio-economic development.
- As one of the three regional components of Blue Peace, Blue Peace Central Asia is notably contributing to strengthening the regional institutional framework for IWRM and transboundary water cooperation among the five Central Asian States through a High-Level Dialogue Platform, promoting sustainable water practices and building the capacity of junior water professionals and champions.
- Blue Peace Middle East is the first regional platform to facilitate dialogue and exchange to improve water governance, and ultimately foster sustainable development and peace in the region. It involves Middle Eastern water institutes, academia, international organizations, civil society and the private sector.
- In West Africa, Blue Peace focuses on financial innovation for water cooperation in close collaboration with UNCDF, relevant river basin organizations (OMVG and OMVS) and certain municipalities.
- SDC has supported the BRIDGE (Building River Dialogue and Governance) project implemented by IUCN for the past ten years in the framework of a broader program that seeks an integrated approach to transboundary waters management.
- SDC partnered with WMO in 2017 to develop the WMO Global Hydrometry Support Facility or WMO HydroHub to enhance capacities of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) in sustainable operation and effective delivery of hydrological monitoring services for disaster risk reduction, social and economic development and environmental protection. SDC has just recently approved a new phase of support to the WMO HydroHub for the next 5 years.

Key water development aid-related institutions

Decision-making and mandates

- The Swiss Parliament approved the the Dispatch on Switzerland's Strategy for International Cooperation 2021–24 in September 2020, with a development aid budget of CHF11.25 billion. An increase of CHF147 million compared with the previous period.
- The responsibility for the dispatch is primarily shared between SDC (managing over 87% of the aid budget, notably responsible for multilateral organizations' core contributions), the Peace and Human Rights Division (managing a little over 2% of the dispatch,), within the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, and the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs or SECO (managing almost 10% of the dispatch implementing economic and trade policy measures to support developing countries).

- Priority multilateral partnerships are selected according to four criteria: (1) Switzerland's economic and foreign policy interests, (2) relevance for Switzerland's development policy, (3) results achieved by the organizations and (4) potential to influence policy and strategies within the organizations concerned.

Priority donor entities

- The SDC Global Cooperation Department is UN-Water's entry point. Within the department, the Global Programme Water Division is responsible for the strategy, implementation and funding of water programmes. The Global Institutions Division manages SDC multilateral engagement.

Relevant national organizations

- The Federal Office for the Environment (the Swiss environmental agency, part of the Federal Department of Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications) and the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs Human Security Division (responsible for the promotion of peace and human rights) are relevant government entities for UN-Water.
- Switzerland-based United Nations agencies, think tanks, NGOs and academic organizations involved in water-related dialogue/policy include the Geneva Water Hub, , the World Economic Forum (which has a water initiative), ICRC, IFRC, WHO, SHF (ex WSSCC), WMO, IUCN, UNHCR, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), CARE, CEWAS (youth and water entrepreneurship), UNECE, International Rainwater Harvesting Alliance, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Centre for Development and Environment (University of Bern), Institute for Environmental Sciences (University of Geneva) and the Swiss Water Partnership.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Water development aid in figures in 2019

- The United Kingdom was the seventh highest OECD bilateral water donor (OECD, 2021a).
- Water and sanitation comprised 1.4% of the United Kingdom's total ODA, the 23rd highest proportion among OECD DAC donors (OECD, 2021b).
- Figure 29 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to a 6-year trend of the United Kingdom's water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 and SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6.

More on the United Kingdom's water and sanitation official development assistance commitments in 2019 (OECD, 2021a)

- 97% of the United Kingdom's water and sanitation ODA was in the form of grants (94% of which was managed by FCDO, 4% by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy and 2% by the Scottish Government) and 3% was in the form of equity investment, by the Prosperity Fund.
- 50% was significantly or principally earmarked for gender equality.
- 75% was significantly or principally earmarked for climate adaptation.
- Less than 1% was principally earmarked for PDGG.
- 36% was channelled directly through the recipient governments, 24% through multilateral organizations and international NGOs, 20% through United Kingdom Government entities, 7% through "other non-financial corporations" (mix of United Nations agencies and international research institutes), 6% through developing countries' NGOs, 3% through United Kingdom NGOs, 2% through academic institutions and 2% through other channels.

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, Africa and Asia accounted for 29% and 15% of the United Kingdom's total bilateral ODA, respectively, while 42% was unspecified by region (OECD, 2021c).

Water development aid in examples

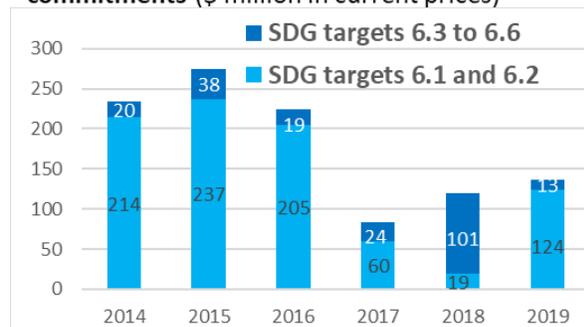
Global policy support

- FCDO granted €12.7 million to WHO/UNICEF JMP (2016–2020), to strengthen the global coordination and international monitoring for delivery of SDG 6, helping governments prioritize investments in under-served communities based on data, to strengthen local and national institutions and to improve coordination, accountability and transparency among governments, donors, NGOs and businesses through national forums.

Water supply and sanitation services

- FCDO funded the WASH Results Programme, a €124 million programme (2014–2021) delivered through a "payment by results" financing modality through the South Asia WASH Results programme, with Plan International, WaterAid, Water & Sanitation for the Urban Poor (WSUP) and Unilever as well as through the Sustainable WASH in Fragile Contexts programme with Oxfam, WSUP and Overseas Development Institute (ODI) and the Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene for All programme with SNV.
- FCDO funded the UNICEF Sanitation, Water and Hygiene for the Rural Poor programme, focused on sanitation in water-scarce, rural areas in low to lower-middle-income countries in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia.
- FCDO funded the WHO Delivering Climate Resilient WASH in Africa and Asia programme for improving the resilience of WASH services in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Nepal, Malawi and Mozambique, and developing health surveillance systems to track and respond to climate-related waterborne diseases.

Figure 29. United Kingdom's water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

DAC

show

- FCDO funded the Urban Sanitation Policy Programme for the delivery of sustainable sanitation and water supply services in deprived urban settlements, with WSUP, the Toilet Board Coalition and Oxford Policy Management.
- FCDO, the GSMA Foundation, PricewaterhouseCoopers and Development Alternatives Incorporated Europe funded the Mobile for Development programme for fostering mobile technology and networks innovation to improve the reach, delivery and affordability of WASH in Africa and Asia.
- FCDO supported the Pioneer Outcomes Funds, which is a €190 million multi-donor programme launched by the World Bank in 2020, aiming to leverage private finance into development projects using impact bonds and “pay-for-outcomes” models.

Water resource management / water adaptation

- FCDO funded the South Asia Water Governance Programme, with The Asia Foundation, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), IWMI and the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, to improve the management of water within and among South Asian countries, reducing poverty by enabling adaptation to climate change.
- FCDO funded the Unlocking the Potential of Groundwater for the Poor programme, for fostering evidence on the physical, socioeconomic opportunities and constraints to sustainable groundwater use by the poor in Africa.
- FCDO funded the Water Sector Support Project by the World Bank, for the United Republic of Tanzania to strengthen capacity for IWRM implementation, improve water supply utilities’ operational efficiency and support wastewater treatment investments.
- FCDO was a key donor of the World Bank’s Water and Sanitation Program, which is a multi-donor partnership with ADA, DFAT, Danida, Finland, Norad, Sida, SDC and USAID, to build capacity and support water sector reform in 25 countries.
- FCDO and BMZ funded IWaSP (hosted by GIZ), for brokering public/private sector (e.g. Coca-Cola, AB Inbev, Marks & Spencer, Heineken, SABMiller) and civil society cooperation towards water security in nine countries in Africa, South Asia and the Caribbean.

Key water development aid-related institutions

Decision-making and mandates

- The creation of FCDO in 2020, through the merger of the Foreign & Commonwealth Office and the Department for International Development (DFID) signals a more integrated approach of the United Kingdom’s international action, bringing its diplomatic and development together. FCDO manages the bulk of United Kingdom’s ODA.
- The United Kingdom aid strategy aims to increase the proportion of the ODA budget managed outside of FCDO, including through cross-government funds such as the Prosperity Fund and the Conflict, Stability and Security Fund. FCDO collaborates with other government departments and cross-government funds to build capability to manage ODA in a range of different ways and ensure a whole-of-government approach to development aid.
- Scotland’s Ministry for Culture, Europe and International Development has a distinct development policy implemented through the International Development Fund (focused on Malawi, Pakistan, Rwanda and Zambia), but is also working closely with FCDO and contributing to its humanitarian policy.

Priority donor entities

- FCDO is the first point of entry for UN-Water. Water is handled by the Climate and Environment Department within the International Relations Division.

Relevant national organizations

- United Kingdom think tanks and academic organizations involved in water-related dialogue/policy include ODI (an independent global development think tank and key implementing partner of DFID), Oxford Policy Management (a think and do tank supporting governments and international development), the Centre for Sustainable Development (University of Cambridge), the International Business Leaders Forum (a platform for thought leadership and collective action), Scotland’s Centre of Expertise for Waters, Scotland’s International Development Alliance (a network of international development organizations in Scotland), the Water Innovation and Research Centre (University of Bath) and the Centre for International Water Law and Security.

United States of America

Water development aid in figures in 2019

- The United States was the fifth highest OECD DAC bilateral water donor (OECD, 2021a).
- Water and sanitation comprised 1.1% of the United States' total ODA, the 24th highest proportion among OECD DAC donors (OECD, 2021b).
- Figure 30 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 6-year trend of the United States' water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 and SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6.

More on the United States' water and sanitation official development assistance commitments in 2019 (OECD, 2021a)

- 100% of the United States' water and sanitation ODA was in the form of grants (95% of which was managed by USAID, 3% by the Department of the Interior, 1% by Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and 1% by the State Department).
- 38% was significantly or principally earmarked for gender equality.
- 13% was significantly or principally earmarked for climate adaptation.
- Less than 1% was principally earmarked for PDGG.
- 57% was channelled through the private sector (United States or abroad) or PPPs, 20% through United States NGOs, 12% through the United States Government and other public corporations entities, 10% through multilateral organizations and 1% through local government, academic institutions or other channels.

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, Africa and Asia accounted for 34% and 13% of the United States' total bilateral ODA, respectively, 10% was allocated to the Middle East and 33% was unspecified by region (OECD, 2021c).

Water development aid in examples

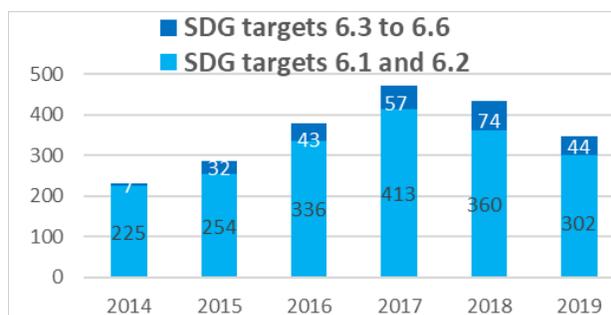
Global policy support

- In 2015, MCC and USAID were founding donors of the Governance Data Alliance. MCC funds the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (data4SDGs), Data2X (gender data) and Data Collaborative for Local Impact (availability and use of data for development projects in sub-Saharan Africa).
- USAID was a historic funder of WHO/UNICEF JMP for the global monitoring and reporting of SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2. Its support ended in 2019 (\$786 thousand was pledged for 2018–2019).

Water supply and sanitation services

- MCC granted \$16 million in 2018 towards the Mongolia Water Compact to increase water supply through investing in new groundwater wells, a purifying drinking water plant and capacity-building.
- USAID granted \$15 million in 2019 towards the Initiative for Hygiene, Sanitation and Nutrition in Afghanistan to scale up evidence-based nutrition, hygiene sanitation interventions and implement a CLTS approach to improve the health of women of reproductive age.
- USAID granted \$9 million in 2018 towards Kenya's Integrated WASH programme, expanding service delivery through PPPs and support to WASH providers to develop bankable business plans for CLTS activities.
- USAID granted \$12 million in 2018 towards Uganda's Sanitation for Health activity, in partnership with SNV, to promote integrated WASH interventions at the community and household levels, strengthening district-level WASH governance.
- USAID granted \$10 million in 2017 towards the UNICEF rural WASH project in Afghanistan.

Figure 30. United States' water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

Water resource management / water adaptation

- USAID provided \$100 million in 2017 for the Red Sea–Dead Sea project, which is a trilateral initiative by Jordan, Israel and the Palestinian National Authority to promote regional cooperation and sustainable water management.
- USAID provided \$23 million in 2018 towards the Effective WASH project in Nigeria, to ensure sustainable water services through better governance and accountability and policy, institutional and regulatory reform.
- USAID provided \$8 million to Winrock International in 2019 towards the Water Resources Integrated Development Initiative in the United Republic of Tanzania, for improving health nutrition, water resources management and climate adaptation in key river basins.
- USAID provided \$12 million in 2018 towards improving water sector management and governance in Lebanon, providing technical assistance to ministries, water utilities and basin authorities to improve financial sustainability and policy formulation and to promote water conservation through behaviours and technology.

Key water development aid-related institutions

Decision-making and mandates

- USAID is an independent agency of the United States Government that manages 58% (2018) of ODA of the United States. It works closely with the Department of State, which provides the foreign policy direction, coordinates the United States development cooperation policy and directly manages 17% (2018) of ODA. The Inter-Agency Water Working Group (IWWG), led by the Department of State, is the leading inter-agency working group for international water policy.
- MCC was created in 2004 to complement development programmes in strengthening the enabling environment for private sector investments, and manages 7% of the overall ODA of the United States. The Department of Health and Human Services and Department of the Treasury manage 12% and 8%, respectively, of the United States' ODA. In total, 22 government agencies have a foreign assistance budget line. The United States Congress plays a major role in authorizing the development cooperation policy and in the annual appropriation process.
- The United States development finance institution – the Overseas Private Investment Corporation – merged with the Development Credit Authority in 2020, to form the International Development Finance Corporation.

Priority donor entities

- USAID structure includes nine thematic and functional bureaux, overseeing geographic bureaux. In 2019, the Office of Water (within the Bureau of Economic Growth, Education and the Environment) merged with the Food Security Bureau and the Climate Adaptation team to form a Bureau for Resilience and Food Security, strengthening the links among resilience, food, water and sanitation. USAID appointed a new Global Water Coordinator in September 2019.
- The MCC structure includes a Department of Compact Operations, which manages the MCC compact portfolio in two regional divisions (Europe, Asia, the Pacific and Latin America; and Africa).

Relevant national organizations

- IWWG, Global Water 2020, the Sustainable Water Partnership (a USAID programme) and international development consulting firms Tetra Tech, SEGURA and iDE are key implementing or collaborating entities of USAID.
- Multilateral organizations, think tanks, academic institutions involved in water-related dialogue/policy or research include UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, the World Bank, IDB, GEF, the World Resources Institute, the International Food Policy Research Institute, the Pacific Institute and CEO Water Mandate.
- Others include the U.S. Water Partnership, American Water Resources Association, American Water Works Association, Global Water Challenge, Water Resources Research Center, Daugherty Water for Food Global Institute, US Water Alliance and international NGOs including The Nature Conservancy (TNC), WWF, Winrock International and WaterAid.

African Development Bank

Water development aid in figures in 2019

- AfDB was the fourth highest multilateral water donor and 11th highest bilateral and multilateral water donor (OECD, 2021a).
- To date, water and sanitation comprises 7.5% of AfDB investments (AfDB, 2021) versus an average of 5.1% for regional development bank¹¹ investments in 2019 (OECD, 2021b).
- Figure 31 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 6-year trend of AfDB water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 and SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6.

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, 39% of the AfDB water portfolio was in East Africa, 19% in North Africa, 12% in Southern Africa, 11% in Western Africa, 7% in Central Africa and 12% in Nigeria (AfDB, 2020).

Water development aid in examples

Global policy support

- The AfDB Africa Water Facility (AWF) granted support for phase II (2020–2022) of the establishment of the Pan-African Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System for water and sanitation, contributing to African Union Sharm El Sheikh commitments for building further capacity to strengthen decision-making processes through relevant, timely, high-quality data about the sector in Africa, together with AMCOW, UNICEF, GIZ, UN-Water GLAAS, UNEP and WHO/UNICEF JMP).

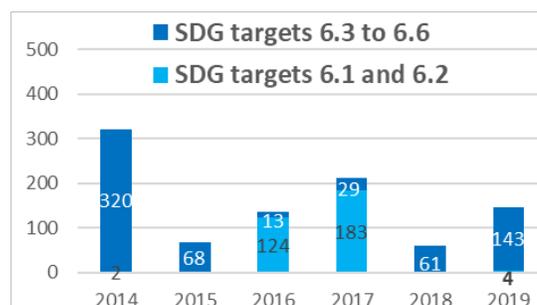
Water supply and sanitation services

- AfDB supported the Namibia Water Sector Support Program to address critical, urgent water supply infrastructure development and sanitation activities to improve health and livelihoods (2020–2026).
- AfDB supported the Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Sudan, targeting institutional capacity development and infrastructure rehabilitation to improve livelihoods and resilience (2020–2024).
- AfDB supported the Project for the Sustainable and the Securitisation Access to Water to strengthen the water supply system in urban and rural areas and provide technical and project management support (2018–2024).

Water resource management / water adaptation

- AfDB granted support towards studies and institutional support for the preparation of an investment programme for the construction of 300 mini grids for drinking water supply in rural Cameroon (2019–2020).
- AWF supported the Integrated Water-Wastewater Master Plan and Project Preparation for the development of a blueprint strategic for water and wastewater in Windhoek and operational investment framework (2018–2022).
- AWF, together with the NEPAD Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility Special Fund, supported the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) for the creation of a transboundary basin organization towards the sustainable management of shared water resources, a water resources monitoring system and two priority investment studies (2017–2021).
- AWF supported the development of the 2050 vision strategy for Tunisia's water sector.
- AWF supported the Orange-Senqu River Basin investment strategy and IWRM (2016–2020), together with NEPAD, the Orange-Senqu River Commission and GWP.

Figure 31. AfDB water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

¹¹ Including ADB, AfDB, Caribbean Development Bank, Council of Europe Development Bank and IDB.

Decision-making

Partnership modalities

- In 2019, approximately 3.6% of AfDB water and sanitation approved investments were grants from the African Development Fund (not accounting for grants from other AfDB mechanisms such as RWSSI) (AfDB, 2020).
- Partnerships are critical to the mission of AWF, as a means of improving its institutional efficiency and also to promote the harmonization, scale-up and visibility of AWF interventions. Partners include recipient governments, regional economic communities, river basin organizations, NGOs, community-based organizations, multilateral financing institutions, bilateral agencies, the private sector and other funds including trust funds.

Structure

- AfDB has seven vice-presidencies. The Vice-Presidency Agriculture, Human and Social Development houses the Water and Sanitation Department made up of the Water Coordination & Partnership and a Water Security & Sanitation divisions.
- The AWF secretariat is headquartered within AfDB. It comprises a Director of the Water and Sanitation Department, a Coordinator, and a Chief Program and Knowledge Officer.
- Key stakeholders (implementing/knowledge/African co-financing partners) include the African Union, AMCOW, NEPAD, regional economic communities (South African Development Community, Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), ECCAS and Economic Community of West African States), African Water Association, the African Network of Basin Organizations, the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa, the Africa Center of Excellence for Water Management, the SDGC/A and SDSN, Digital Earth Africa and other international partners (e.g. GWP, SWA, UNICEF, UNEP, IWMI and its Water Secure Africa Initiative programme).

Asian Development Bank

Water development aid in figures in 2019

- ADB was the second highest multilateral water donor and the sixth highest bilateral and multilateral water donor (OECD, 2021a).
- In 2019, water and other urban infrastructures and services comprised 6% of ADB lending (ADB, 2020). Water and sanitation received an average of 5.1% of regional development bank investments in 2019 (OECD, 2021b).
- Figure 32 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 6-year trend of ADB water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 and SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6.

Geographical coverage

- In 2018/2019, the ADB top 10 recipients of water-related commitments were India, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Viet Nam, Indonesia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan and Afghanistan (ADB, 2021).

Water development aid in examples

Global policy support

- ADB granted \$1.25 million for Achieving Water Sector Priorities in Asia and the Pacific under Strategy 2030, together with Australia, Austria, the Netherlands and Switzerland, to support demonstration projects, knowledge-learning, strategic collaborations and capacity development platforms (including Asian Water Development Outlook, Asia–Netherlands or ADB–Australia Learning Weeks).

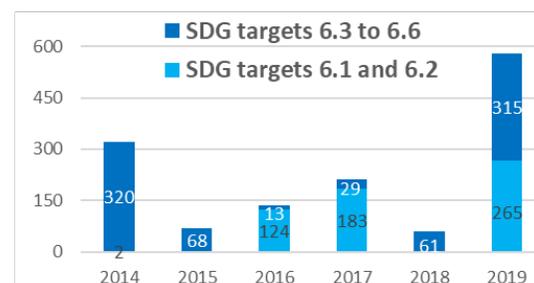
Water supply and sanitation services

- ADB provided a \$19.9 million grant (2018 ongoing) towards the Southeast Asia Urban Services Facility, together with the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, the Gates Foundation, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Australia Smart Cities Trust Fund and the Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund, to improve services through technical, policy and capacity development support for investment programmes in the urban development and water sectors.
- ADB granted \$5 million (2020) towards Accelerating Sanitation for All in Asia and the Pacific through the Sanitation Financing Partnership Trust Fund and the Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund, with the Gates Foundation, to promote investments in faecal sludge management through technology, policy and regulatory framework.
- ADB provided a \$2 million technical assistance facility (2020–2022) to support project preparation for integrated urban development and water projects in India as well as capacity-building and implementation.
- ADB provided a \$3 million grant (2018) for project readiness financing, from preparation to implementation of urban water supply and sanitation projects including capacity strengthening of Solomon Water.

Water resource management / water adaptation

- ADB provided a \$500 million credit (2017–2023) towards the Integrated Participatory Development and Management of Irrigation Program in Indonesia, together with the World Bank and the ASEAN Infrastructure Fund, to promote innovation (e.g. use of a web-based irrigation asset management information system, aerial surveys, water accounting using satellite remote sensing) to improve the management of irrigation systems.
- ADB provided a \$25 million credit (2018) towards Global Satellite Mapping of Precipitation, utilizing Earth observation satellites to monitor global rainfall data or to improve flood warning/prediction systems and crop forecasts, together with JICA and UNESCO-IHP.
- ADB granted \$1 million towards strengthening Dhaka's local government's capacity for monitoring the water quality of the Meghna River and strengthening of enforcing laws to maintain it, for Dhaka's sustainable water supply, together with the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction.

Figure 32. ADB water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

- ADB granted \$3 million (2018) to strengthen the design and implementation of integrated flood risk management solutions including basin-scale and nature-based solutions and enhancing knowledge across eight member countries.

Decision-making

Financing and partnership modalities

- In 2019, 70% of ADB total commitments was to governments. Of the total, 2.5% was in the form of grants (\$844 million) and 0.7% was technical assistance (\$237 million) (ADB, 2020). In 2018–2019, at least 9% of ADB water-related commitments was strictly grants or technical assistance (ADB, 2021).
- The ADB main modalities are finance (own financing and mobilizing funds), knowledge and partnerships (promoting dialogue and cooperation among diverse stakeholders).
- ADB formalizes its relations with international organizations and United Nations agencies through MoUs (e.g. with ESCAP, IHE Delft, FAO, IFAD, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNDP or UNIDO) covering joint knowledge creation and/or research, co-convening events and policy dialogue, technical assistance, capacity development and exploring co-financing towards regional or country programmes and their implementation and secondments.
- ADB also has co-financing partnerships with 20 OECD DAC donors.

Structure

- The structure of ADB consists of operational departments (e.g. Central and West Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific), each comprising an Urban Development and Water Division, and a Knowledge Sustainable Development Department comprising sector advisory service clusters (e.g. the ADB Water Sector group).
- Key stakeholders (implementing/knowledge/Asian co-financing partners) include the ADB Institute (Tokyo-based think tank providing support to ADB member countries on effective development strategies), APWF, the Energy and Resources Institute (based in India), the Japan Water Agency, NARBO (secretariat shared between Japan Water Agency and ADB), ESCAP (headquartered in Thailand), the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, the High-Level Expert Panel on DRR, Singapore's National Water Agency and the International River Foundation.

Global Environment Facility

Water development aid in figures in 2019

- GEF was the sixth highest multilateral water donor and the 16th highest bilateral and multilateral water donor (OECD, 2021a).
- Since inception until 31 March 2020, international waters investments comprised 9.7% of GEF funding decisions (water security being one of three priorities, along with Blue Economy and management of waters beyond national jurisdiction) (GEF, 2020).
- Figure 33 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 6-year trend of GEF water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 and SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6.

Water development aid in examples

Global policy support

- In 2012, the GEF Transboundary Waters Assessment Programme was designed to provide the first baseline assessment of all the planet's transboundary water resources, to improve knowledge and foster cooperation among all stakeholders, in partnership with UNEP, UNEP-DHI, UNESCO-IHP, and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the UNESCO International Lake Environment Committee Foundation.

Water supply and sanitation services

- GEF provided \$4.5 million in 2020 towards strengthening the climatic resilience of the drinking water sector in the south of Haiti, in partnership with the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and UNDP.
- GEF provided \$8.7 million in 2019 towards strengthening rural and urban resilience to climate change and variability by the provision of water supply and sanitation in Chad, together with LDCF and AfDB.
- GEF provided \$2.6 million in 2017 towards sustaining availability of water supply and climate-proof rural water and sanitation infrastructure for improved health and livelihood in Malawi, with LDCF and AfDB.

Water resource management / water adaptation

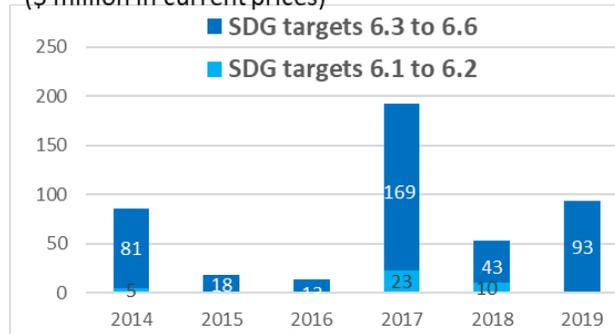
- GEF provided \$11.7 million in 2017 towards integrated and sustainable transboundary water resources management of the Amazon basin considering climate change, with UNEP and the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization.
- GEF provided \$5.7 million in 2020 towards the Lake Kivu and Rusizi River Basin Water Quality Management Project in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda, with AfDB and the Lake Kivu and River Rusizi Basin Authority.
- GEF provided \$5.3 million in 2020 towards IWRM and ecosystem-based adaptation in the Xe Bang Hieng River basin and Luang Prabang city in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, with UNDP.
- GEF provided \$2.6 million in 2020 towards the development of a water fund for tropical water tower conservation in Kenya within a climate mitigation and adaptation strategy, with TNC and IFAD.
- GEF provided \$6 million in 2019 towards integrated transboundary river basin management for sustainable development of the Limpopo River basin in Southern Africa, with UNDP and GWP.

Decision-making

Partnership criteria

- GEF finances projects, programmes and initiatives that underpin the generation and exchange of knowledge around global environmental issues, facilitating the capture, synthesis, transfer and uptake of this knowledge within and beyond the GEF partnership. Projects must demonstrate multi-stakeholder participation in project design and implementation. Regional projects need to leverage substantial co-financing, such as through

Figure 33. GEF water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

blended finance via MDBs, foundations or other resources to demonstrate national prioritization of the investment.

- The latest replenishment for the GEF International Waters Programme specifies that investments also require a gender assessment during project preparation and differentiated reporting and indicators aligned with the GEF Gender Equality Action Plan.

Structure

- The GEF Council is the governing body of GEF and approves workplans and funding decisions.
- The Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel is an independent body reviewing the scientific and technical rationale for projects from concept stage to reporting to the council and providing advice on future programme strategies.
- The GEF secretariat administers the fund, and evaluates and recommends projects. It comprises some senior environment specialists assigned to focal areas, with global programme coordination (International Water Focal Area) and regional coordination responsibilities (Latin America, Asia, Africa and SIDS).
- Key stakeholders include the 18 GEF accredited agencies, in particular the GEF founding sponsors (UNDP, UNEP and the World Bank), FAO, UNECE and UNESCO-IHP.

Green Climate Fund

Water development aid in figures in 2019

- GCF was the seventh highest multilateral water donor and the 20th highest bilateral and multilateral water donor (OECD, 2021a).
- To date, approved funding towards health, food and water security has represented 9.4% of the approved GCF portfolio (GCF, 2021).
- 50% of GCF overall investments is through grants and 50% through non-grant instruments (loans, equity, results-based payments and guarantees) (GCF, 2021).
- Figure 34 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 5-year trend of GCF water and sanitation ODA commitments (starting in 2015, the fund's first year of operation), disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 and SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6.

Geographical coverage

- To date, 38% of GCF projects have been in Asia-Pacific, 36% in Africa, 21% in Latin America and the Caribbean and 5% in Eastern Europe. Some 38% has focused on LDCs and 21% on SIDS (GCF, 2021).

Water development aid in examples

Water supply and sanitation services

- GCF provided \$24.7 million (2020–2027) to the Marshall Islands, through UNDP, to support adaptation (e.g. rainwater harvesting and storage structures) to more frequent and extreme droughts affecting drinking water supply.
- GCF provided \$28.2 million (2015–2022) to Maldives, through UNDP, to manage climate-change-induced water shortages for vulnerable outer-island communities through integrated water supply systems.

Water resource management / water adaptation

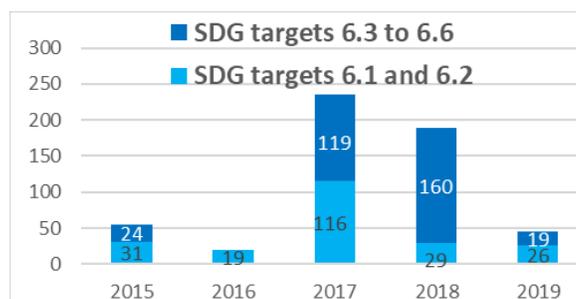
- GCF provided \$156.3 million (2020–2026) to Viet Nam, through UNDP, to empower vulnerable smallholders to manage climate risks to agricultural production by securing water, supporting farmers to adopt climate-resilient agriculture, and strengthening access to agro-climate information, credit and markets.
- GCF provided \$47.7 million (2019–2026) to Pakistan, through FAO, to build capacity to use cutting-edge information to adapt to climate change on agriculture and water management.
- GCF provided \$60.8 million (2018–2027) to the Comoros, through UNDP, to build resilient water supplies through strengthening water governance and integrating climate change into the country's water code.
- GCF provided \$28 million (2019–2024) to the Palestinian Water Authority, together with AFD and Irish Aid, to improve northern Gaza's irrigation services, improve access to land and water for women and use technology to create non-conventional water resources.
- GCF provided \$235 million (2017–2023) towards increased water-use efficiency, community involvement in water governance and a water transfer scheme away from unsustainable groundwater use in the Saïss Plain in Morocco.

Decision-making

Funding processes

- GCF does not implement projects directly, but does it through partnerships with accredited entities (AEs), which comprise the core of GCF funding and are responsible for presenting funding applications to GCF, and then overseeing, supervising, managing and monitoring the overall GCF-approved projects and programmes. A lot of the implementation, under AE oversight, is done through third-party executing entities.
- For a non-accredited entity, funding windows are limited to requests for proposals issued on a regular basis, which would still require an accreditation application. The accreditation process is suited to organizations (public

Figure 34. GCF water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

and private, global to local) that are seen to have specialized capacities in driving climate action, and clear and actionable climate change programmes measurably driving mitigation or adaptation. Crucially, meeting robust financial management, environmental–social safeguards, gender and co-financing criteria is required. Priority is given to accrediting national entities.

- For AEs, the funding process starts with submitting a concept note, in close consultation with the country’s GCF nationally designated authority (NDA), which, upon feedback from GCF, goes to the funding proposal stage, and which includes an impact assessment to ensure compliance with GCF project standards as well as a “no objection” letter by the relevant NDA. After a detailed assessment by the GCF secretariat, the proposal is passed to an Independent Technical Advisory Panel and after the “green light”, the GCF secretariat submits a funding proposal package to the GCF Board, which is followed by negotiation with the AE on a funded activity agreement.
- Following public multi-stakeholder discussions on the length and complexity of this process, GCF introduced a simplified approval process for smaller-scale projects or programmes (up to \$10 million) in 2017. It has taken steps to cut by half the time frame from board approval to disbursement of funds. GCF also helps AEs through a Project Preparation Facility (PPF), which provides financial and technical assistance support for the preparation of funding proposals (up to \$1.5 million for each application to PPF, commensurate to the funding proposal being developed).

Structure

- The GCF Division of Mitigation and Adaptation (under the Office of the Deputy Executive Director) is a relevant entry point at the GCF secretariat.
- Key stakeholders include AEs such as UN-Water members: IFAD, UNDP, WFP, WMO, UNEP and FAO. GWP is also a collaborating entity of GCF for the water sector.

Inter-American Development Bank

Water development aid in figures in 2019

- IDB was the eighth highest multilateral water donor and the 22nd highest bilateral and multilateral water donor (OECD, 2021a).
- In 2019, water and sanitation comprised 8% of IDB lending (IDB, 2020). Water and sanitation received an average of 5.1% of regional development bank investments (OECD, 2021b).
- Figure 35 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 6-year trend of IDB water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 and SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6.

Water development aid in examples

Global policy support

- IDB is a co-founder of the Latin American Water Funds Partnership, providing knowledge, capacity-building and technical support for the creation and expansion of TNC water funds, multi-stakeholder platforms facilitating policy change and investments for watershed conservation, in partnership with the FEMSA Foundation, TNC, GEF and the International Climate Initiative.

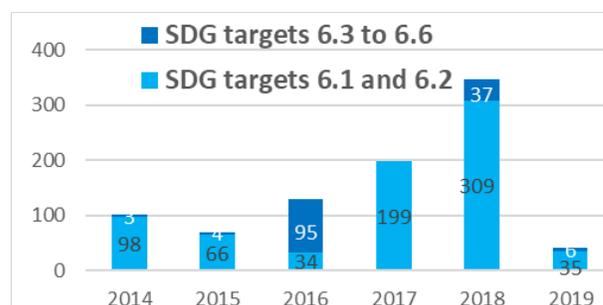
Water supply and sanitation services

- IDB provided a \$5 million investment grant towards the Guajira Azul programme in Colombia to increase the population served with quality drinking water and adequate sanitation, focusing on areas most affected by recent migratory flows.
- IDB provided \$1 million technical cooperation (2020) promoting the sustainable, financial and operational recovery after Covid-19 of water and sanitation and solid waste operators in Latin America and the Caribbean, with the FEMSA Foundation.
- IDB provided a \$100 million loan (2020) to the National Water Commission of Mexico (CONAGUA) to improve the quality of water and sanitation service in communities, through project preparation and implementation by utilities.
- IDB provided \$150 thousand as technical cooperation (2020) for the implementation of the workplan of the Water Operator's Partnership – Colombia Platform to strengthen water and sanitation utilities in Colombia with the GWOPA Water Operator's Partnership Colombia.

Water resource management / water adaptation

- IDB provided \$8.5 million towards the second phase of the GEF Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management CReW+ (2019), promoting an integrated approach to water and wastewater management through innovative solutions and financing mechanisms in the wider Caribbean region.
- IDB provided \$220 thousand as a technical cooperation project to strengthen the regulation of IWRM in Brazil.
- IDB provided \$400 thousand as a technical cooperation project in support of reforms and governance in the water, sanitation and energy sectors in Panama, with CONAGUA.
- IDB provided \$550 thousand as technical cooperation (2019) towards water security and drought management plans in Latin America and the Caribbean, with AquaFund.

Figure 35. IDB water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

Decision-making

Partnership modalities and structure

- The IDB Office of Outreach and Partnerships cultivates a global partnership network: government agencies, companies, institutional investors, universities, think tanks, foundations and NGOs. It connects partners with aligning IDB initiatives or designs new partnership ideas, innovative financing and partnership instruments or knowledge-sharing mechanisms.
- The IDB Vice Presidency for Sectors and Knowledge consists of seven sectors. The Infrastructure and Energy sector houses the Water and Sanitation Division.
- Key stakeholders (implementing/knowledge/co-financing partners) include the FEMSA Foundation, UNESCO-IHP, the International Water Association (IWA), the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, UNESCO-IHP, GEF, the Development Bank of Latin America, the Caribbean Development Bank, the Central American Bank for Economic Integration and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Islamic Development Bank

Water development aid in figures in 2019

- IsDB was the 10th highest multilateral water donor and the 36th highest bilateral and multilateral water donor (OECD, 2021a).
- IsDB cumulative approved investments in water, sanitation and urban services since 1975 represent 5.1% (or \$7.7 billion) of all its investments (IsDB, 2021).
- Figure 36 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 6-year trend of IsDB water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 and SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6.

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, IsDB approved investments were concentrated in the Middle East, North Africa and Europe (43%), Africa and Latin America (31%) and Asia (25%). Its top five beneficiaries were Pakistan, Bangladesh, Egypt, Burkina Faso and Maldives (IsDB, 2020).

Water development aid in examples

Water supply and sanitation services

- IsDB provided \$89 million (2017–2020) to improve access and quality of WASH facilities at district level in Bangladesh.
- IsDB provided \$128 million (2016–2020) to increase the access, reliability and affordability of water supply in the Greater Beirut and Mount Lebanon regions by building a multipurpose dam, water treatment plant and conveyance pipeline system.
- IsDB provided \$1.3 million (2015–2018) to the Palestinian Authority towards the rehabilitation of water networks in Gaza.
- IsDB provided \$18.7 million (2015–2020) towards the Ouagadougou water supply project, improving water coverage and implementing IWRM in Burkina Faso.

Water resource management / water adaptation

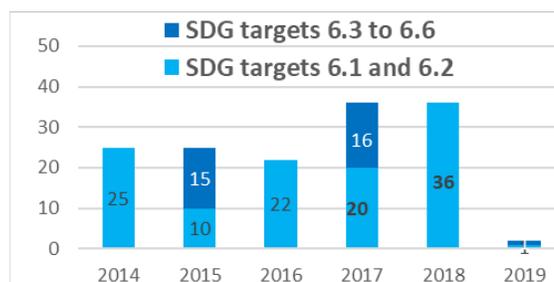
- IsDB provided \$280 thousand (2019–2020) towards capacity development and knowledge transfer between Sudan and Chad in water management, focused on pastoral water to contribute to improved livelihoods and health.
- IsDB provided \$1.5 million (2019–2020) to improve water resources management in rural areas, with resilience to climate change in Tajikistan.
- IsDB provided \$278 thousand technical assistance (2019–2020) to improve farm productivity through innovative, resource-efficient water and farm management techniques in Pakistan.
- IsDB provided \$348 million (2018–2020) towards flood protection dams projects and improvement of the groundwater recharge in Oman.
- IsDB provided \$38 million (2014–2020) towards a flood impact mitigation project, aimed at sustaining livelihoods and reducing the costs associated with waterborne diseases.

Decision-making

Funding modalities

- All IsDB disbursement policies and procedures must conform with sharia law.
- IsDB grants may take the form of technical assistance as part of a loan, technical cooperation or special assistance grant, with the latter typically being for training and research, natural emergencies and relief operations for the bank's member countries as well as Muslim communities in non-member countries.

Figure 36. IsDB water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

- As its member countries take more ownership over development issues, IsDB is widening its scope of activities beyond financing projects to also becoming a facilitator and a catalyst for mobilizing resources and finding development solutions from across the world.

Structure

- Relevant entry points for communications, raising UN-Water's profile and exploring partnership ideas are at an operational level, through the bank's water and sanitation specialists.
- Higher-level entry points include the IsDB Vice-President of Sector Operations and Vice-President of Partnership Development.
- Key stakeholders include Arab fund members of ACG, AGFUND, OFID, BADEA, AMF, AFESD, QFFD, SFD, ADFD, Switzerland, Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, ICBA and the Saudi Agriculture Investment and Cooperation Fund.

OPEC Fund for International Development

Water development aid in figures in 2019

- OFID was the third highest multilateral water donor and the 10th highest bilateral and multilateral water donor (OECD, 2021a).
- To date, OFID commitments to the water and sanitation focus area have represented 6.8% of its commitments (OFID, 2021).
- 98.5% of OFID water and sanitation commitments is through public sector loans and 1.5% through grants (OFID, 2021).
- Figure 37 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 6-year trend of OFID water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 (no investments were recorded towards SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6).

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, OFID water and sanitation commitments were focused on Africa (50%), Asia (34%) and Latin America and the Caribbean (16%) (OFID, 2021).

Water development aid in examples

Water supply and sanitation services

- OFID provided a \$30 million loan (2019) via World Bank IDA, in support of water supply infrastructures in western Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo.
- OFID provided a \$20 million loan (2019), in collaboration with AfDB, towards water supply systems for vulnerable populations in Rwanda.
- OFID provided a \$30 million loan (2019) to build new water delivery and treatment infrastructures as well as house connections and water points in Lesotho Lowlands, in collaboration with KFAED, SFD and BADEA.
- OFID provided a \$30 million loan (2019) for the West Havana Sanitation and Pluvial Drainage Project to reduce pollution.
- OFID provided a \$500 thousand grant (2018) to prevent the transmission of waterborne diseases through improved WASH access and service delivery in support of Ethiopia's strategy for the elimination of neglected tropical diseases, in collaboration with FCDO, RTI and local NGOs.

Water resources management

- OFID provided a \$850 thousand grant (2019) to IWA, in support of the participation of 40 young professionals from developing countries to the IWA Young Water Professionals Conference in Canada and IWA Water and Development Congress in Colombo.

Decision-making

- OFID funding is “demand driven” according to development priorities of recipient countries. Its main consideration is the social, economic and environmental viability of a development initiative and its contribution to poverty alleviation.
- It works with MDBs, United Nations agencies or NGOs in the development process and has strategic cooperation agreements with some of its cooperation partners.
- The OFID Ministerial Council is its highest policymaking body. It is also governed by a board.
- Potential stakeholders include Arab funds, ADA (OFID is headquartered in Vienna), and strategic partners including SE4All, IFAD, UNDP, FAO and MDBs.

Figure 37. OFID water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

World Bank Group

Water development aid in figures in 2019

- The World Bank Group was the highest multilateral organizations' water donor and the second highest bilateral and multilateral water donor (OECD, 2021a).
- Water and sanitation comprised 6.1% of the World Bank Group's total ODA, higher than the average 4.1% for OECD DAC donors or the 5.1% average for regional development banks (OECD, 2021b).
- Figure 38 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 6-year trend of the World Bank Group's water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 and SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6.

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, 27% of the World Bank Water Global Practice's portfolio was in sub-Saharan Africa, 22% in South Asia, 18% in East Asia Pacific, 11% in Latin America and the Caribbean, 11% in Europe and Central Asia, and 8% in the Middle East and North Africa (World Bank Group Water Practice, 2020).

Water development aid in examples

Global policy support

- The World Bank is the lead funder of Data4Now (2019–2023) in partnership with data4SDGs, the United Nations Statistics Division and SDSN, to aggregate and scale up data solutions, bridge data gaps and increase the access and use of data for development.

Water supply and sanitation services

- World Bank IDA provided a \$239 million credit in 2020 towards the rehabilitation of water infrastructures and strengthening of utilities' planning and regulatory capacity in Uzbekistan, with the European Union and SECO.
- IDA provided a \$150 million credit in 2019 towards phase 2 of the Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project to improve Côte d'Ivoire's water supply and sanitation services and to strengthen utilities' capacities in urban areas.
- IDA provided a \$25 million credit in 2019 towards scaling up WASH services and strengthening institutions' capacity for service delivery to combat malnutrition and reduce child stunting in rural Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Water resource management / water adaptation

- IBRD provided a \$140 million credit in 2019 to strengthen capacity for water resources management, reliability and efficiency of water services in Ceará, Brazil.
- The World Bank's CIWA programme provided a \$2.7 million grant for the Horn of Africa Groundwater Initiative in 2019, supporting selected IGAD countries' management of groundwater through knowledge, strengthened capacity and assessing the feasibility of specific investments.
- The World Bank provided a \$2.2 million grant (2018) for the third phase of the Danube Water Program, supporting institutional capacity-building and the development of regulatory and policy instruments across the Danube basin.

Decision-making: modalities

- In 2019, 0.8% of the World Bank's water–sanitation–waste project investments was in the form of grants (\$713 million) (data extracted from the World Bank Water Data Portal (World Bank Group Water Practice, 2021)). Grant funding may be accessed through specific grant programmes or under the technical assistance component of World Bank investment programmes. Results-based financing is an emerging modality through the World Bank's Global Partnership for Results-Based Approaches programme.

Figure 38. World Bank Group's water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

- The World Bank Water Global Practice is one of 15 thematic global practices, and is the relevant entry point for partnership discussions.

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Water grants in figures

- The Gates Foundation was the highest water and sanitation funder among foundations in 2018 (OECD, 2021a).
- Figure 39 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 5-year trend of the Gates Foundation's water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 (no contributions towards targets 6.3 to 6.6 were recorded). The 2019 data for the Gates Foundation were not available at the time of publication of this report.

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, Africa and Asia accounted for 33% and 16% of Gates Foundation's total development finance, respectively, while 50% was unspecified by region (OECD, 2021c).

Water grants in examples

Global policy support

- The Gates Foundation provided \$1.2 million to help strengthen FAO and other international institutions' agricultural statistics and funded a "high-level political moment" at the United Nations General Assembly in 2018 (Data to End Hunger), co-hosted by African governments, FAO, IFAD and the World Bank.
- The Gates Foundation provided \$2 million in 2018 to WHO/UNICEF JMP to develop harmonized collection methods and tools to support national and global monitoring of progress towards SDG targets 6.2 and 6.3.

Water supply and sanitation services

- The Gates Foundation provided \$500 thousand to help support IsDB work and its members' achievement of SDG target 6.2.
- The Gates Foundation provided \$14.5 million to support the establishment of an Africa Urban Sanitation Investment Fund by AfDB via a feasibility study and building a pipeline of sanitation projects to attract investments from the public/private sectors.
- The Gates Foundation provided \$1.5 million to strengthen action towards achieving WASH-related targets through UNICEF and Sanitation and Water for All.
- The Gates Foundation provided \$350 thousand to give data in support of improved urban sanitation planning and improved global WASH monitoring in India.
- The Gates Foundation provided \$2.3 million to develop a centralized sanitation capacity-building and knowledge platform for policymakers, NGOs and state/municipal officials in India.
- The Gates Foundation provided \$4.9 million for the scaling of "reinvented toilets" in South Africa for schools and communities lacking dignified and safe sanitation solutions, including a gender focus.
- The Gates Foundation provided \$3.5 million to the African Water Association to improve the capacity of operators to deliver city-wide inclusive sanitation through peer exchange, training, networking and advocacy in 30 cities in sub-Saharan Africa.
- The Gates Foundation provided \$230 thousand for a project by the World Resources Institute on access to sanitation services in cities in the Global South.

Water quality, water resource management, water sector policy

- The Gates Foundation provided \$1.6 million to GGGI to improve city-wide inclusive sanitation service delivery in Nepal and Senegal through policy interventions, development of innovative business models and bankable project design.
- The Gates Foundation provided \$8.7 million to UNOPS, as part of a programme co-financed by the European Union, DGIS, Danida, Norad and Irish Aid, to enhance the capacity of Ethiopia's Ministry of Water, Irrigation and

Figure 39. Gates Foundation's water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

Electricity to deliver against the second Growth and Transformation Plan including developing irrigation for smallholder farmers through efficient groundwater, surface-water and rainwater management.

- The Gates Foundation provided \$1.5 million to the WASH Institute in India, to provide technical assistance to India's Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation and its nationwide campaign (Jal Shakti Abhiyan) for water conservation and security in the context of integrated water management and wastewater.
- The Gates Foundation provided \$1.1 million to the Center for Water Security and Cooperation, to pilot an urban sanitation technical policy support service for sanitation partners and governments and to develop an Africa water and sanitation law and policy analysis platform.

Decision-making

- The Gates Foundation does not accept unsolicited proposals. It invites proposals by directly contacting prospective grantees' organizations or through competitive processes and requests for proposals, include Gates Foundation Grand Challenges, which are a family of initiatives fostering innovation to solve key global health and development problems.
- Informal direct contact to key personnel (e.g. the WASH Director) is a way to approach the foundation.

Conrad N. Hilton Foundation

Water grants in figures

- The Hilton Foundation was the third highest water and sanitation funder among foundations in 2018 (OECD, 2021a).
- Figure 40 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 5-year trend of Hilton Foundation's water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 (no contributions towards targets 6.3 to 6. were recorded). The 2019 data for the Hilton Foundation were not available at the time of publication of this report.

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, Africa and America (Mexico and Brazil) accounted for 87% and 5% of the Hilton Foundation's total development finance, respectively, while 7% was unspecified by region (OECD, 2021c).

Water grants in examples

Water supply and sanitation services

- The Hilton Foundation granted \$2.2 million to WaterAid America for a 3 year project to improve access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene at health-care facilities located in trachoma-endemic communities of Mali.
- The Hilton Foundation granted \$6.9 million to WaterAid towards unrestricted activities across Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali and Niger.
- The Hilton Foundation granted \$4.5 million to UNICEF towards a WASH Education programme throughout West Africa, with a focus on Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali and Niger (in the footsteps of a previous 7 year West Africa Water Initiative funded by the Hilton Foundation).

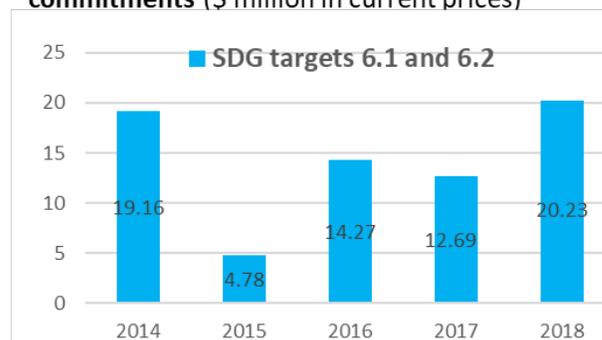
Water quality, water resource management, water sector policy

- The Hilton Foundation provided a \$2.5 million grant to Aquaya, to strengthen regulated water quality monitoring systems in targeted districts of Burkina Faso, Ghana and Uganda as part of the Monitoring for Safe Water 5 year research programme (previously supported by the Gates Foundation), conducting regular water quality testing in six African countries and incentivizing strategies that increase institutional motivation to collect and use water quality data.
- The Hilton Foundation provided a \$7.5 million grant to the International Rescue Committee (IRC) over 3 years to strengthen governance systems of district-based programmes and facilitate monitoring and learning efforts to achieve safe, affordable and reliable water across six African countries (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Uganda).
- The Hilton Foundation provided a \$245 thousand grant to the World Resources Institute, to scope the opportunity for watershed investments, and identify water risk considerations for development planning in Ethiopia.
- The Hilton Foundation provided a \$500 thousand grant to Stanford University, to bolster Hilton's Safe Water strategy assessment through collection of monitoring data on service levels, financial flows and human capital in six African countries (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Uganda).

Decision-making

- Grants are awarded on a quarterly basis. The foundation cultivates long-term projects and partners with organizations (leading non-profits, philanthropists, governments and corporations) whose work is aligned with its seven programme areas.
- The foundation does not accept unsolicited proposals. However, it may be approached for enquiries about relevant grant opportunities.

Figure 40. Hilton Foundation's water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

Ford Foundation

Water grants in figures

- The Ford Foundation has invested a cumulative \$21.6 million of water-related grants since 2006. However, most of it was invested more than 10 years ago, according to data extracted from the Ford Foundation grants database (Ford Foundation, 2020). No OECD QWIDS data were available for the Ford Foundation at the time of publication of this report.

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean's accounted for 24%, 23% and 19% of the Ford Foundation's total development finance, respectively, while 33% was unspecified by region (OECD, 2021c).

Water-related grants in examples

Water quality, water resource management, water sector policy

- The Ford Foundation provided \$335 thousand to the Group for the Analysis of Development, to develop policy recommendations to improve water availability and equity in Andean territories with large-scale mining extractions (2018).
- The Ford Foundation provided \$300 thousand to promote participatory groundwater management among rural communities facing groundwater depletion in India, Nepal and Sri Lanka (2015).
- The Ford Foundation provided \$300 thousand to the Advanced Center for Water Resources Development and Management (2008) to build the capacity of NGOs in the water sector to use hydro-geology in decision-making on the harvest and use of water resources in the rainfall-dependent drylands of India.
- The Ford Foundation provided \$200 thousand to Care, for training and technical assistance to promote rights-based approaches to health, water and environmental programming in Egypt (2008).
- The Ford Foundation provided \$250 thousand to the Centre for People's Forestry, to institutionalize community-based watershed management, bamboo harvest and adda leaf regeneration within state-controlled forest lands in India, Nepal and Sri Lanka (2008).

Decision-making

- Under the current programme structure, water appears as a secondary topic under three pillars: civic engagement and government, institutions ensuring civic engagement and tackling inequalities and the natural resources and climate change pillar (Ford Foundation, 2020).
- The Ford Foundation considers new ideas; however, in a typical year, less than 1% of unsolicited proposals results in funding. The Ford Foundation works primarily by invitation only, the primary eligibility criteria being to ensure the proposed project falls within one of the seven priority areas.

Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation

Water grants in figures

- The Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation (Moore Foundation) was the fourth highest water and sanitation funder among foundations in 2018, with \$3.9 million (OECD, 2021a).
- In 2017, the Moore Foundation was ranked as the fifth highest foundation funding SDG 6, with an estimated \$62.74 million in water-related grants between 2010 and 2016 (SDG Funders, 2021).

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, developing countries in Central and South America accounted for 57% of the Moore Foundation's total development finance, while 39% was unspecified by region (OECD, 2021c).

Water grants in examples

Global policy support

- The Moore Foundation provided \$2.4 million to the Windward Fund, to improve decision-making for water resources by developing a global data set on local water management and quantifying corporate water risk for decision-making. Additional grants were in support of the Water Funder Initiative, to increase philanthropic, public, private funding for transformative water solutions.

Water quality, water resource management, water sector policy

- The Moore Foundation provided \$1.5 million to TNC, to develop the technology/mechanisms needed to scale water funds globally.
- The Moore Foundation provided \$1.8 million to the International Rivers and the Waterkeeper Alliance, to protect free-flowing rivers from infrastructure threats in the Andes Amazon region, in Brazil, Colombia and Peru.
- The Moore Foundation provided \$990 thousand to the Natural Capital Project by Stanford University, to incorporate ecosystem-based watershed management to supply water to rapidly growing Amazonian urban centres and to mitigate water-related risks.
- The Moore Foundation provided \$1.5 million to TNC, to help ensure that the Danjiang Wetland National Nature Reserve in China is managed as a model for protecting watershed habitat as a form of source-water protection.
- The Moore Foundation provided \$750 thousand to the University of Colorado Boulder, in support of innovative technology for groundwater and surface-water monitoring to improve drought and water risk management.
- The Moore Foundation provided \$500 thousand to Ceres, to integrate the water risk into business and financial decision-making in food and beverage sector companies.
- The Moore Foundation provided \$300 thousand to the Freshwater Trust, to pilot a groundwater management system using Internet-connected sensors at pump sites to transmit water usage data to a blockchain-enabled platform.

Decision-making

- The Moore Foundation does not accept unsolicited proposals because of tightly defined grant-making strategies. Thoughts or inquiries can be sent in 100-word emails. Relevant personnel include the Program Director, Conservation and Markets; the Chief Program Officer, Environmental Conservation; and the Program Manager, Environmental Conservation.
- To evaluate ideas and programmatic activities, the foundation uses four filtering questions. (1) Is it important? (2) Can we make an enduring difference? (3) Is it measurable? (4) Does it contribute to a portfolio effect?

H&M Foundation

Water grants in figures

- The H&M Foundation was the third highest water and sanitation funder among foundations in 2017 (OECD, 2021a).
- Figure 41 uses OECD QWIDS data (OECD, 2021a) to show a 5-year trend of H&M Foundation's water and sanitation ODA commitments, disaggregated by contributions towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 (no contributions towards targets 6.3 to 6.6 were recorded). There were no water and sanitation investments reported in 2018. The 2019 data for the H&M Foundation were not available at the time of publication of this report.

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, Asia and Africa accounted for 52% and 23% of the H&M Foundation's total development finance, respectively, while 16% was unspecified by region (OECD, 2021c).

Note

The H&M Foundation is an independent legal entity, operating outside of the H&M value chain with its own staff, strategy and board. The foundation's focus areas mirror H&M sustainability focus areas as a company. This profile therefore recognizes relevant water-related multilateral initiatives or partnerships conducted by H&M as a company (making explicit what is within the realm of H&M as a company).

Water grants in examples

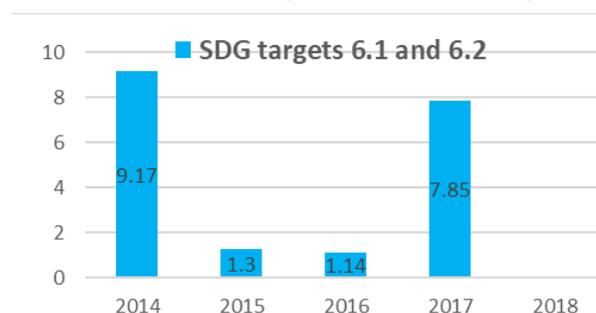
Water supply and sanitation services

- The H&M Foundation provided \$6.2 million to WaterAid for phase 2 (2017–2020) of a global programme for sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene (SusWASH), aiming to address the underlying social, financial, environmental, institutional, legal, capacity-related or technical barriers affecting the sustainability of water and sanitation services in Cambodia, Ethiopia, Pakistan and Uganda.
- The H&M Foundation provided \$622 thousand to Plan International, for phase 2 of a project focused on sustainable access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene, targeting vulnerable communities in Cambodia, with a special focus on girls.
- The H&M Foundation provided \$1.5 million to WaterAid, to improve well-being and livelihoods by improving access to WASH in targeted communities in Bangladesh and increase integration of WASH policies in other sectors such as health and education.
- The H&M Foundation provided \$1.1 million to Practical Action, for the uptake of innovative technology within human waste and wastewater management and the use of rainwater harvesting to improve access to safe sanitation while improving livelihoods in India.

Water quality, water resource management, water sector policy

- H&M, as a company (not the foundation), had a five-year global partnership with WWF, towards setting new standards on water management in the fashion sector (including on water and chemical management in the supply chain, clean production programmes, and stakeholder engagement with civil society, NGOs and policymakers for sustainable water basin management).
- H&M, as a company, partnered with Solidaridad in China and India to enhance sustainability of the H&M supply chain including water-use efficiency and cleaner production through the Better Mill initiative in China, part of the Better Cotton Initiative.

Figure 41. H&M Foundation's water and sanitation ODA commitments (\$ million in current prices)



Source: Data extracted from OECD QWIDS (OECD, 2021a)

Decision-making

- The H&M Foundation does not accept unsolicited proposals. It works “by invitation only”, following a thorough due-diligence process to proactively find the right partners matching specific strategies within its focus areas. Identified projects meeting these criteria are approved for funding at the board level.
- Informal direct contact may be made to key personnel (e.g. Global Manager, H&M Foundation).

Osprey Foundation

Water grants in figures

- No OECD QWIDS data were available for the Osprey Foundation at the time of publication of this report.

Geographical coverage

- The Osprey Foundation supports select WASH initiatives, focused in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America, with limited activities in the Middle East (Osprey Foundation, 2018).

Water grants in examples

Water supply and sanitation services

- Osprey provided \$450 thousand of unrestricted funding to IRC over 3 years towards building local/national systems and collective action for WASH access in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Uganda, India and Honduras.
- Osprey provided \$150 thousand in loans/grants to the Safe Water Network, in support of financial tools, frameworks and structures to improve the monitoring, tracking and reporting of water stations for poor communities in Ghana and India, as well as stakeholder engagement to build evidence and understanding of small water enterprises' financial viabilities.
- Osprey provided seed funding to social enterprise Sanergy, pioneering a scalable business model that provides complete sanitation services without sewers in Nairobi, by providing toilets where people live, work and study in the community, safely collecting waste and converting it into saleable products.
- Osprey was a strategic partner of Water for People, to strengthen local systems delivering WASH service delivery through capacity-building, strengthening local water utilities and advocating for national water policies.

Decision-making: modalities

- The Osprey Foundation works with partners that have a range of perspectives and experience, examining the complicated roots of issues and driving systems-level change.
- Along with programmatic and capacity-building support, the Osprey Foundation provides general operating support and multi-year funding, which allows its partners to build capacity and expand the scope of their project work while reducing their development and administrative burden.
- The foundation does not accept unsolicited proposals. Engagement should be done via direct enquiry with the Osprey Foundation's staff (e.g. WASH Program Officer) or through invitation to UN-Water events and meetings.

William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

Water grants in figures

- The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation (Hewlett Foundation) was the sixth highest water and sanitation foundation funder in 2018 with \$1.36 million (\$3.16 million in 2017) (OECD, 2021a).

Geographical coverage

- In 2019, Africa and Asia accounted for 28% and 19% of the Hewlett's Foundation's total development finance, respectively, while 48% was unspecified by region (OECD, 2021c).

Water grants in examples

Global policy support

- The Hewlett Foundation provided \$600 thousand seed funding in 2015, for the creation of a Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data. Subsequent grants include a 2 year SDG National Reporting Initiative (2017–2018) to facilitate coordination mechanisms and open-source data development and training on SDG reporting.
- The Hewlett Foundation provided \$400 thousand for the Open Data for Development programme in West Africa, in partnership with IDRC, to build capacity and connections among regional and global data hubs and supporting gender equity in open data.
- The Hewlett Foundation provided \$1.5 million for the Partnership for African Social and Governance Research in support of research on water sector accountability to improve water governance and service delivery in Ethiopia, Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, as well as outreach with water sector policymakers and regulators to facilitate the uptake of results.

Water quality, water resource management and water sector policy

- The Hewlett Foundation provided \$960 thousand to Water Witness International, to support the scaling of a citizen oversight project for improved water services in the United Republic of Tanzania. It included capacity strengthening of the management and fundraising capacity of a programme implementer as well as knowledge and experience sharing with global water activists.
- The Hewlett Foundation provided \$300 thousand to the Open Institute, for the Global Goals for Local Impact project in Kenya, to increase citizen engagement and local government responsiveness with regard to SDG 6 commitments, and to facilitate citizen engagement in the prioritization and implementation of development policies and public services.
- The Hewlett Foundation provided \$400 thousand to the World Resources Institute, for a policy project in China seeking to expand tools for state planners, academics and NGOs to quantify the water risk and trade-offs of developing west China's coal reserves.
- The Hewlett Foundation provided \$1 million of unrestricted support to Resources for the Future, a think tank focused on improving natural resource management decisions (land, water and nature) through economic research and policy engagement. Previous grants have been made to water policy projects in Argentina and Chile.
- The Hewlett Foundation provided an \$800 thousand unrestricted grant for the Council on Energy, Environment and Water, South Asia's leading non-profit policy research institutions using data, integrated analysis and strategic outreach to explain – and change – the use, reuse and misuse of resources.
- The Hewlett Foundation provided a \$1.5 million unrestricted grant every 2 years for the American Rivers' Hydropower Reform Coalition (conservation and recreation groups) to support efforts to improve water quality and provide overall protection of critical watersheds and their biodiversity in the west of the United States.

Decision-making: modalities

- The Hewlett Foundation funds organizations working in areas that align with the goals and strategies of its programmes and initiatives.
- Most of the Hewlett Foundation's grants are awarded to organizations identified by the foundation – it generally does not accept unsolicited letters of enquiry (outside an open process in a minority of cases). Informal direct

contact and general communications (including invitations to UN-Water events) may be a way to engage (e.g. Director of the Global Development and Population Program).

- The Hewlett Foundation commonly grants support towards the grantee's general operating support.

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